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Beyond Red vs. Blue: The Political Typology

Fragmented Center Poses Election Challenges for Both Parties

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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About This Report

This is the second report of a multi-part series based on a national survey of 10,013 adults nationwide, conducted January 23-March 16, 2014 by the Pew Research Center. The survey, funded in part through grants from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and supported by the generosity of Don C. and Jeane M. Bertsch, is aimed at understanding the nature and scope of political polarization in the American public, and how it interrelates with government, society and people's personal lives.

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Overview

Even in an increasingly Red vs. Blue nation, the public's political attitudes and values come in many shades and hues.

Partisan polarization – the vast and growing gap between Republicans and Democrats – is a defining feature of politics today. But beyond the ideological wings, which make up a minority of the public, the political landscape includes a center that is large and diverse, unified by frustration with politics and little else. As a result, both parties face formidable challenges in reaching beyond their bases to appeal to the middle of the electorate and build sustainable coalitions.

The latest Pew Research Center political typology, which sorts voters into cohesive groups based on their attitudes and values, provides a field guide for this constantly changing landscape. Before reading further, [take our quiz](#) to see where you fit in the typology

The new typology has eight groups: Three are strongly ideological, highly politically engaged and overwhelmingly partisan – two on the right and one on the left. **Steadfast Conservatives** are staunch critics of government and the social safety net and are very socially conservative. **Business Conservatives** share Steadfast Conservatives' preference for limited government, but differ in their support for Wall Street and business, as well as immigration reform. And Business Conservatives are far more moderate on social issues than are Steadfast Conservatives.

The 2014 Political Typology: Polarized Wings, a Diverse Middle

	Percent of ...		
	General public	Regist. voters	Politically engaged
	%	%	%
The Partisan Anchors	36	43	57
● Steadfast Conservatives	12	15	19
<i>Socially conservative populists</i>			
● Business Conservatives	10	12	17
<i>Pro-Wall Street, pro-immigrant</i>			
● Solid Liberals	15	17	21
<i>Liberal across-the-board</i>			
Less Partisan, Less Predictable	54	57	43
● Young Outsiders	14	15	11
<i>Conservative views on government, not social issues</i>			
● Hard-Pressed Skeptics	13	13	9
<i>Financially stressed and pessimistic</i>			
● Next Generation Left	12	13	11
<i>Young, liberal on social issues, less so on social safety net</i>			
● Faith and Family Left	15	16	12
<i>Racially diverse and religious</i>			
● Bystanders	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Young, diverse, on the sidelines of politics</i>	100	100	100
N	10,013	7,999	4,767

2014 Political Typology. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. The politically engaged are registered to vote, closely follow public affairs and say they always or nearly always vote.

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At the other end of the spectrum, ***Solid Liberals*** express liberal attitudes across almost every realm – government, the economy and business and foreign policy, as well as on race, homosexuality and abortion – and are reliable and loyal Democratic voters.

Taken together, these three groups form the electoral base of the Democratic and Republican Parties, and their influence on American politics is strong. While Solid Liberals, Steadfast Conservatives and Business Conservatives collectively make up only 36% of the American public, they represent 43% of registered voters and fully 57% of the more politically engaged segment of the American public: those who regularly vote and routinely follow government and public affairs.

The other typology groups are less partisan, less predictable and have little in common with each other or the groups at either end of the political spectrum. The one thing they do share is that they are less engaged politically than the groups on the right or left.

Young Outsiders lean Republican but do not have a strong allegiance to the Republican Party; in fact they tend to dislike *both* political parties. On many issues, from their support for environmental regulation to their liberal views on social issues, they diverge from traditional GOP orthodoxy. Yet in their support for limited government, Young Outsiders are firmly in the Republicans' camp.

Hard-Pressed Skeptics have been battered by the struggling economy, and their difficult financial circumstances have left them resentful of both government and business. Despite their criticism of government performance, they back more generous government support for the poor and needy. Most Hard-Pressed Skeptics say they voted for Obama in 2012, though fewer than half approve of his job performance today.

The ***Next Generation Left*** are young, relatively affluent and very liberal on social issues like same-sex marriage and abortion. But they have reservations about the cost of social programs. And while most of the Next Generation Left support affirmative action, they decisively reject the idea that racial discrimination is the main reason why many blacks are unable to get ahead.

The ***Faith and Family Left*** lean Democratic, based on their confidence in government and support for federal programs to address the nation's problems. But this very religious, racially and ethnically diverse group is uncomfortable with the pace of societal change, including the acceptance of homosexuality and non-traditional family structures.

And finally, an eighth group, the ***Bystanders***, representing 10% of the public, are on the sidelines of the political process. They are not registered to vote and pay very little attention to politics.

What is the Typology?

The political typology sorts people into groups based on their attitudes and values, not their partisan labels. It is based on the largest political survey ever undertaken by the Pew Research Center, which also was the data source for our June 12 report [Political Polarization in the American Public](#). The survey was conducted among 10,013 adults from January to March of this year. The report also includes data from follow-up interviews with many of the initial survey's respondents as part of the Pew Research Center's newly-created American Trends Panel.

The polarization study found that more Americans today hold consistently liberal or consistently conservative values across a wide range of issues, that Democrats and Republicans are further apart ideologically and that more partisans express deeply negative views of the other political party, with many going so far as to see the other side as a “threat to the nation’s well-being.”

Even so, most Americans do not view politics through uniformly liberal or conservative lenses, and more tend to stand apart from partisan antipathy than engage in it. But the typology shows that the center is hardly unified. Rather, it is a combination of groups, each with their own mix of political values, often held just as strongly as those on the left and the right, but just not organized in consistently liberal or conservative terms. Taken together, this “center” looks like it is halfway between the partisan wings. But when disaggregated, it becomes clear that there are many distinct voices in the center, often with as little in common with each other as with those who are on the left and the right.

The Pew Research Center’s political typology, [launched 27 years ago](#), is an effort to look beyond “Red vs. Blue” in American politics, understanding that there are multiple dimensions to American political thinking, and that many people hold different combinations of values than the predominantly liberal and conservative platforms offered by the two political parties.

Ideological Consistency vs. the Political Typology

Earlier this year, the Pew Research Center conducted a survey of 10,013 adults nationwide as part of a broad investigation of political changes in the nation. [The first report](#) on this data focused on political polarization and used 10 survey questions on political values to gauge how ideologically consistent Americans have become on a traditional left-right index.

The Political Typology represents an entirely different approach to analyzing the American public’s values. It looks at a broader range of questions (23 questions) and instead of focusing on a single left-right dimension it uses a cluster analysis to find groups of Americans with similar views across multiple dimensions. While more complex, the typology reveals fissures on the right and left that are not evident in a simpler left-right array. Moreover, it sheds light on the diversity of values represented in the “center.”

The two approaches complement one another: Most of the Solid Liberals are consistently liberal in their values, and the Steadfast Conservatives and Business Conservatives combined make up nearly all of the consistent conservatives. See [Section 1](#) for a further discussion of how these two approaches relate to each other.

2014 Political Typology.

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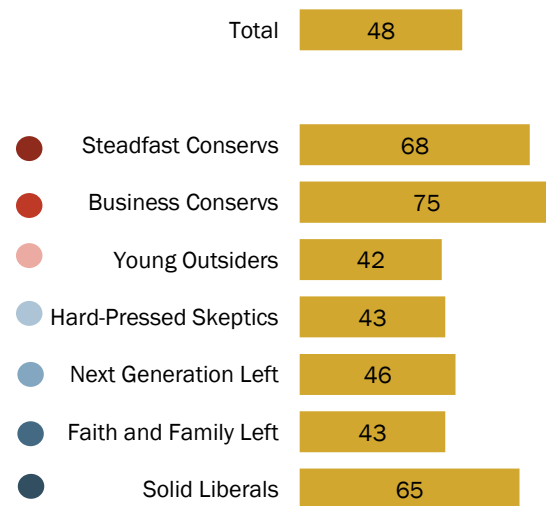
Electoral Implications

The new study highlights the challenges that both parties face heading into the 2014 and 2016 elections. Each can count on strong support from the three staunchly partisan groups; Steadfast Conservatives and Business Conservatives on the right, and Solid Liberals on the left. In all three groups, 2014 midterm preferences are comparable to the overwhelming support these groups gave their party's presidential candidate in 2012.

The middle groups in the typology are less predictable. To be sure, the Faith and Family Left and the Next Generation Left favor Democratic congressional candidates this year by roughly two-to-one margins. But they supported Barack Obama by wider margins in 2012, and their 2014 turnout is suspect. One early indicator of voter turnout is attention to government and public affairs, and fewer than half in these groups are following politics, compared with broad majorities in the more ideological groups.

Middle Typology Groups Least Likely to Follow Government & Public Affairs

% following government & public affairs most of the time



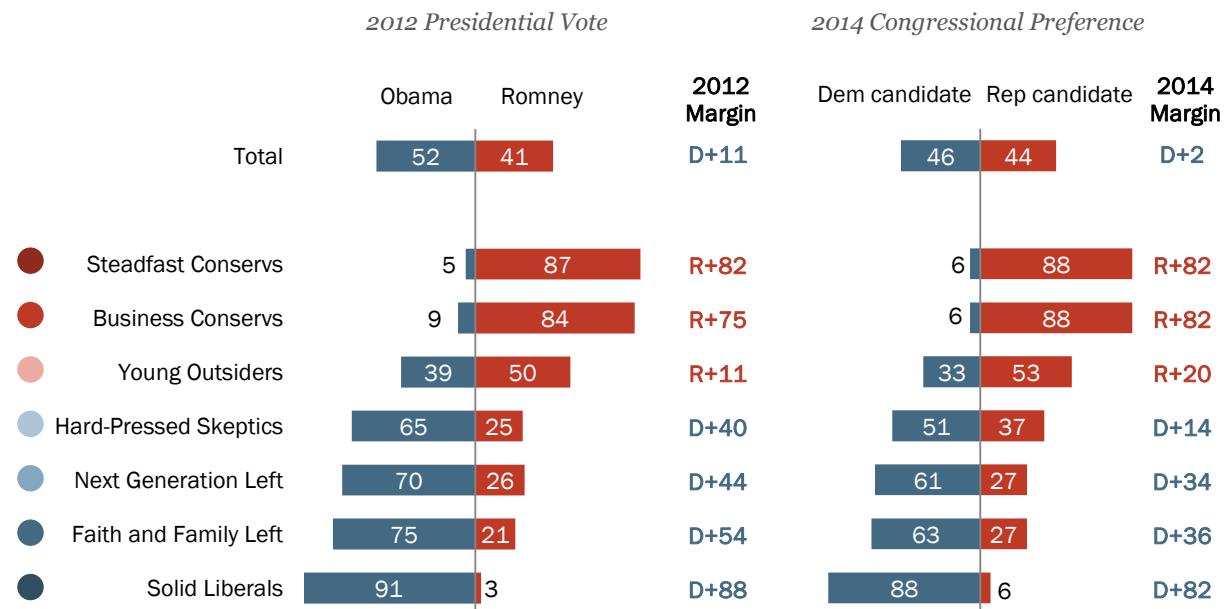
2014 Political Typology.

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And the Hard-Pressed Skeptics – who say they supported Obama over Romney by a 65%-25% margin two years ago – are more closely divided in 2014. As they look toward this year's midterms, 51% plan to vote for the Democrat in their congressional district, while 37% plan to vote Republican. And the Republican-leaning Young Outsiders intend to vote Republican this fall by a somewhat larger margin (20 points) than they did in 2012 (11 points). Yet these groups also are less certain to turn out this fall compared with the more partisan bases.

Voting Preferences of the Typology Groups

% who voted/intend to vote for...



2014 Political Typology. Based on registered voters. 2012 vote based on those who recalled their vote. Other candidates not shown.

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Divisions on the Right

The typology study may have even greater relevance for understanding 2016, both for the nomination contests and the general election. In both parties' electoral coalitions, there are fissures on some of the most important dimensions in American politics.

On the right, coalitional politics are focused on the Steadfast Conservatives and Business Conservatives, both of whom lean Republican by overwhelming margins. Combined they make up about a quarter (27%) of all registered voters.

Both groups are overwhelmingly white and mostly male; Steadfast Conservatives are older on average (67% age 50 and older) than Business Conservatives (53%). And while they represent two clearly different wings of the party – one more downscale and pessimistic, one more wealthy and optimistic – both are reliable GOP voting blocs.

Steadfast Conservatives and Business Conservatives agree that government should be smaller and play less of a role in the economy. They are unified in their intense opposition to President Obama – fully 94% of Steadfast Conservatives and 96% of Business Conservatives disapprove of his job performance. Notably, nearly identical shares of both groups agree with the Tea Party (55% of Business Conservatives, 53% of Steadfast Conservatives).

But these conservative groups differ in three important ways on policy debates that currently divide Republican leaders in Washington.

First, Steadfast Conservatives take very conservative views on key social issues like homosexuality and immigration, while Business Conservatives are less conservative – if not actually progressive – on these issues. Nearly

Steadfast, Business Conservatives Differ over Immigration, Homosexuality

	Steadfast Cons	Business Cons	Steadfast- Bus. diff
Where they generally agree ...	%	%	
Disapprove of Barack Obama's job performance	94	96	-2
Gov't is almost always wasteful & inefficient	91	88	+3
Gov't is doing too many things better left to businesses and individuals	87	90	-3
Gov't aid to the poor does more harm than good	86	80	+6
U.S. has been successful more because of reliance on long-standing principles	78	71	+7
Agree with Tea Party movement	53	55	-2
Where they differ ...			
Immigrants today are a burden because they take jobs, housing, health care	73	21	+52
Homosexuality should be discouraged by society	74	31	+43
U.S. efforts to solve world problems usually end up making things worse	55	20	+35
Wall Street helps economy more than it hurts	49	74	-25
As Americans, we can always find ways to solve problems	41	62	-21

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three-quarters of Steadfast Conservatives (74%) believe that homosexuality should be discouraged by society. Among Business Conservatives, just 31% think homosexuality should be discouraged; 58% believe it should be accepted.

Business Conservatives have generally positive attitudes toward immigrants and 72% favor a “path to citizenship” for those in the U.S. illegally, if they meet certain conditions. Steadfast Conservatives are more critical of immigrants; 50% support a path to citizenship, the lowest share of any typology group.

Second, just as Steadfast Conservatives are opposed to big government, they also are skeptical of big business. They believe that large corporations have too much power, and nearly half (48%) say the economic system unfairly favors powerful interests. By contrast, as their name suggests, Business Conservatives are far more positive about the free market, and overwhelmingly regard business – and Wall Street – positively.

Finally, these two conservative groups differ over foreign policy. Steadfast Conservatives have doubts about U.S. international engagement – and view free trade agreements as a bad thing for the U.S. – while Business Conservatives are more supportive of the U.S. taking an active role in world affairs and free trade.

Divisions on the Left

Solid Liberals, who constitute 15% of the public and 17% of registered voters, are the anchor of the Democratic Party's electoral coalition – the most avid and loyal voters, holding liberal views across nearly all issues.

But the party must rely on support from the other Democratically-oriented groups in the typology – the Faith and Family Left and Next Generation Left – to be successful. While each of these groups leans Democratic by wide margins, they diverge from across-the-board liberal thinking in a number of critical ways that have implications for their loyalty and turnout.

The Faith and Family Left is by far the most racially and ethnically diverse group in the typology: In fact, just 41% are white non-Hispanic; 30% are black, 19% are Hispanic and 8% are other or mixed race. The Faith and Family Left also is less affluent and less educated than the other Democratically-oriented groups, and is older as well.

Strains in the Democratic Coalition over Morality, Homosexuality, Expanding the Social Safety Net

	Solid Liberals	Faith and Family Left	Next Gen Left
Key demographics	%	%	%
White	69	41	68
Non-white	29	57	31
Under 40	41	31	52
College grad+	52	18	38
Where they generally agree ...			
Approve of Barack Obama's job performance	84	61	66
Government often does a better job than it gets credit for	70	63	67
Immigrants today strengthen our country because of hard work, talents	93	70	83
Sometimes laws to protect people from themselves are necessary	77	75	68
Where they differ ...			
Necessary to believe in God to be moral	11	91	7
Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard	29	82	77
Racial discrimination is the main reason many black people can't get ahead	80	31	19
Homosexuality should be accepted by society	93	43	88
Gov't should do more for needy even if it means going deeper into debt	83	58	39

2014 Political Typology. Whites do not include Hispanics; non-whites include Hispanics, African Americans, Asian Americans and those of another or mixed race.

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They also have strong religious convictions, which distinguishes them from Solid Liberals and the Next Generation Left. Fully 91% say “it is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values.” No more than about one-in-ten in the other Democratically-oriented groups agree. And the Faith and Family Left have much more conservative positions on social issues. Just 37% favor same-sex marriage, less than half the share of the other two groups on the left.

The Faith and Family Left support activist government and a strong social safety net, though by less overwhelming margins than Solid Liberals. And while the Faith and Family Left support affirmative action programs, just 31% believe that “racial discrimination is the main reason many black people can’t get ahead these days.” Among the much less racially diverse Solid Liberals, 80% think racial discrimination is the main barrier to black progress.

The Next Generation Left is the youngest of the typology groups. Roughly half (52%) are younger than 40, and this segment characterizes the liberal leanings of the Millennial (and younger Gen X) cohorts: The Next Generation Left embrace diversity, are generally positive about what government can do and are relatively upbeat about their own – and the nation’s – future.

Yet in critical ways, the Next Generation Left have clear differences with Solid Liberals. While supportive of government, they have a fairly individualistic take on opportunity and self-achievement. As a result, they balk at the costs of expanding the social safety net – just 39% say the government should do more to help needy Americans even if it means going deeper into debt.

In addition, the Next Generation Left are less skeptical about business than the other Democratically-oriented groups. While they are no more likely than Solid Liberals to have investments in the stock market, a majority of the Next Generation Left (56%) say that Wall Street does more to help the economy than hurt it, compared with 36% of Solid Liberals.

A Pair of Political ‘Wild Cards’: Young Outsiders, Hard-Pressed Skeptics

The wild cards in the new political typology are the Young Outsiders and the Hard-Pressed Skeptics. Both groups have weak partisan leanings, which are reflected in their early preferences in this fall’s midterms: Young Outsiders favor the Republican candidate, or lean Republican, by a 53% to 33% margin; Hard-Pressed Skeptics plan to vote Democratic by 51% to 37%.

Whether many will show up at the polls is an open question: They are less likely than the core partisan typology groups to say they always vote.

Nonetheless, Young Outsiders may present an attractive opportunity for the GOP. They are younger and more diverse than Republicans generally. Nearly half are under 40, compared with just 33% among all Republicans. Yet Young Outsiders do not feel very favorably toward the GOP; in fact, nearly as many have a favorable opinion of the Democratic Party (34%) as the Republican Party (39%).

Young Outsiders share Republicans’ deep opposition to increased government spending on social programs. About three-quarters of Young Outsiders (76%) say the government can’t afford to spend more to help the needy.

However, the Young Outsiders’ generational imprint on issues like homosexuality, diversity and the environment make the Republican Party an uncomfortable fit. In views of societal acceptance of homosexuality, for instance, Young Outsiders have more liberal views than the public overall, and are much more liberal than Republicans.

Similarly, Hard-Pressed Skeptics have ambivalent views of the Democratic Party and disagree with Democrats on major issues as often, if not more, as they agree. Hard-Pressed Skeptics face the

Young Outsiders Share Republicans’ Views on Government, Not Social Issues

	Total public	Rep/Rep leaners	Young Outsiders
Key demographics	%	%	%
White	66	81	73
Non-white	33	18	26
Under 40	38	33	48
Political views ...			
Obama job approval	44	12	31
Fav view of Rep Party	37	68	39
Fav view of Dem Party	46	14	34
Gov’t can’t afford to do much more for needy	51	73	76
Gov’t is almost always wasteful and inefficient	56	75	75
Stricter environmental laws, regs are worth cost	56	37	68
Homosexuality should be accepted by society	62	49	78
Favor legalization of marijuana	54	43	67

2014 Political Typology. Whites do not include Hispanics; non-whites include Hispanics, African Americans, Asian Americans and those of another or mixed race.

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most difficult financial circumstances of any of the typology groups, More than half (56%) have family incomes of less than \$30,000 a year and 67% say they often don't have enough money to make ends meet.

In 2012, Hard-Pressed Skeptics say they voted for Obama over Mitt Romney by more than two-to-one (65% to 25%), but today just 44% approve of the way Obama is handling his job as president; 48% disapprove.

Hard-Pressed Skeptics are not in sync with mainstream Democratic thinking in views of Obama's major policy initiatives – just 40% approve of the Affordable Care Act. And they take more conservative views on social issues, such as homosexuality and abortion, than do rank-and-file Democrats generally.

So why do Hard-Pressed Skeptics remain in the Democrats' camp, however marginally? In part, it may be because of their strong support for increased government social spending. Even though they take a dim view of government performance, 66% of Hard-Pressed Skeptics say the government should do more for the needy even if it means adding to the debt. That is little different from the 61% of all Democrats who favor more aid for the needy.

And while Hard-Pressed Skeptics are not enthusiastic about the Democratic Party, in some ways they are even more critical of the GOP. For instance, about half of Hard-Pressed Skeptics (53%) believe that the Democratic Party cares about the middle class. But just 26% say the same about the Republican Party.

Hard-Pressed Skeptics Critical of Government, But Favor More Spending

	Total public	Dem/Dem leaners	Hard-Pressed Skeptics
	%	%	%
Key demographics			
College grad+	27	30	9
Family income less than \$30,000	34	38	56
Political views ...			
Obama job approval	44	73	44
Fav view of Rep Party	37	16	32
Fav view of Dem Party	46	79	46
Gov't is almost always wasteful and inefficient	56	40	72
Gov't should do more for needy even if it means going deeper into debt	43	61	66
Approve of Affordable Care Act	41	70	40
Homosexuality should be accepted by society	62	74	49

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The More Things Change...

The Pew Research Center created its first political typology in 1987, when President Ronald Reagan was reeling from the Iran-Contra affair and the front-runners for the upcoming presidential election were Sen. Gary Hart for the Democrats and Vice President George H.W. Bush for the GOP.

Much has changed in politics over the past 27 years, of course. But some of the same fissures we identified in that first typology are still evident today. Today, **Business Conservatives** hold much more liberal positions on homosexuality and morality than do the other largely Republican group, **Steadfast Conservatives**. In 1987, **Enterprise Republicans** were much more tolerant than **Moral Republicans** on many of the social policy issues of the time, such as whether or not school boards should have the right to fire homosexual teachers.

On the left today, the majority-non-white **Faith and Family Left** is highly religious and has much more conservative attitudes about the acceptability of homosexuality and abortion than do the **Next Generation Left** or **Solid Liberals**. But this same fissure existed in the late 1980s between what we then described as the **Partisan Poor** and **Passive Poor** and the more upscale **60s Democrats** and **Seculars**.

Every Typology study between 1987 and 2014 has found a very downbeat, financially stressed group who is skeptical of government, yet supports the programs that assist people facing economic disadvantages. Over time, we have referred to them as the **Disaffected**, the **Embittered** or today the **Hard-Pressed Skeptics**, and their political leanings have varied with administrations, issues and economic conditions.

But not all has been constant in the political typology, reflecting changing generational, demographic and political contexts. An anchor of the Democratic Party in 1987 was the **New Dealers**, representing the generation raised during economic strife and World War II. With the New Deal generation largely gone, the Democratic coalition now leans heavily on the **Next Generation Left**, who are more socially liberal than their predecessors, but also somewhat more economically conservative.

And the appearance of the **Young Outsiders** is a new group in the political landscape. Previous typology studies have found right-leaning groups, such as the **Pro Government Conservatives** in 2005, who proved critical to George W. Bush's reelection. Drawn to the GOP coalition by the party's positions on security issues and morality, they otherwise supported a more expansive view of government and social programs. The **Young Outsiders** today are very different, as they share

the GOP base's deep skepticism of government programs, but favor a more limited foreign policy, and hold decidedly liberal social views.

About the Study

This is the second report of a multi-part series on political polarization based on a national survey of 10,013 adults nationwide, conducted January 23-March 16, 2014 by the Pew Research Center and funded in part through grants from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and supported by the generosity of Don C. and Jeane M. Bertsch.

The first report, [released June 12](#), focused on the nature, scope and trajectory of political polarization in the American public, and how it interrelates with government, society and people's personal lives.

This report uses [cluster analysis to sort people into cohesive groups](#), based on their responses to 23 questions covering an array of political attitudes and values. First developed in 1987, the Pew Research Center's political typology has provided a portrait of the electorate at various points across five presidencies; the last typology study was released in [May 2011](#).

Over the course of 2014, the project will further explore the various factors that contribute to – or stem from – political polarization. A September report will examine how political polarization is linked to people's information environments: Their news sources, social media habits and interpersonal communication networks. Other reports will look at how political polarization relates to where people live, their political environments, how they view themselves and others around them, their socioeconomic circumstances, generational changes and broader sociological and psychological personality traits.

About the Data

The data in this report are based on three independent survey administrations with the same randomly selected, nationally representative group of respondents. The first is the center's largest survey on domestic politics to date: the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey, a national telephone survey of 10,013 adults, on landlines and cell phones, from January through March of this year. The other two surveys involved impaneling subsets of these respondents into the newly created American Trends Panel and following up with them via surveys conducted by Web, mail and telephone. The surveys are described in detail in the [About the Surveys](#) section of the report.

Section 1: The Political Typology, Identity and Attitudes

This political typology is the sixth such study, following on previous studies in [1987](#), [1994](#), [1999](#), [2005](#) and [2011](#). The typologies developed by the Pew Research Center are designed to describe the political landscape in some detail, going beyond self-identified partisanship or ideology. This year's typology segments people based on their combination of 23 political values and beliefs. You can find your own place in the political typology using [our online interactive](#).

Our recent report on [political polarization](#), which used the same survey analyzed in this report, found a rise in the share of the public that is consistently liberal or consistently conservative. These across-the-board liberals and conservatives are in full view in the typology, largely found in three loyal partisan groups: **Solid Liberals** on the left and **Business Conservatives** and **Steadfast Conservatives** on the right. The remaining four typology groups also each have a partisan imprint, but people in these groups do not fit as neatly into ideological molds.

However, a significant limitation of the ideological scale used in the polarization report is that it treats political ideology as a single left-right scale. This approach is valuable in terms of tracking levels of ideological consistency over time, but it does a poor job of describing the political “center” other than that they don't hold consistently liberal or consistently conservative views.

By taking into account a wider range of values, and looking for unique combinations of values, the political typology finds that the political “center” is remarkably fragmented and diverse. In fact, several of the groups that hold a mix of liberal and conservative views are nearly as politically distant from one another as Solid Liberals are from Steadfast or Business Conservatives. For instance, the **Faith and Family Left** hold liberal positions on the size of government and the social safety net but diverge from other Democratic groups in their degree of social conservatism. By contrast, **Young Outsiders**, a right leaning group, diverge from the conservative groups in their social liberalism, while holding deeply conservative values about the role of government and the social safety net. Both of these groups are ideologically mixed, but in different ways.

Similarly, though few among either Hard-Pressed Skeptics or the Next Generation Left are ideologically consistent in their political values, and both groups have a Democratic cast, their political values are more different than similar. **Hard-Pressed Skeptics** are generally isolationist when it comes to foreign policy, and critical of government even as they support the social safety net, while the **Next Generation Left** favors U.S. engagement with other nations and is generally supportive of government, although lukewarm in its support for the social safety net.

Creating the Typology

The typology divides the public into seven politically engaged groups, along with an eighth group of politically disengaged Bystanders. These groups are defined by their social and political values using 23 survey questions that address attitudes about government, business, privacy, foreign policy, the social safety net, individualism, religion, homosexuality, the environment, immigration and race. These measures are based on broadly oriented values designed to measure a person's underlying belief about what is right and wrong, acceptable or unacceptable, or what the government should or should not be involved in. The political typology is *not* based on opinions about political leaders, parties or current issues, nor are demographic characteristics used in its creation.

The current typology is a departure from past typologies, since it does not take partisan affiliation or personal financial circumstances into account in creating the groups. Yet despite the absence of these inputs into the typology, the groups sort fairly cleanly along party lines. The full set of questions—along with more details on how the groups are constructed—can be found [here](#).

Ideological Consistency and the Typology Groups

Solid Liberals, as the name suggests, tend to hold liberal views across all value dimensions. This group is overwhelmingly Democratic: 89% call themselves Democrats or lean toward the Democratic Party, 91% voted for Barack Obama in 2012, and 88% intend to vote Democratic in the 2014 midterms.

Though just 12% of Americans hold consistently liberal positions, Solid Liberals make up the vast majority (82%) of that group; 68% of Solid Liberals are consistently liberal, while an additional 30% are mostly liberal in their political values.

While Democratic candidates can largely count on the support of Solid Liberals, the **Faith and Family Left** and the **Next Generation Left** are important, but less reliable, members of the Democratic coalition. Each of these groups has a decidedly Democratic orientation, but they diverge from across-the-board liberal thinking in a number of critical ways that have implications for their loyalty and enthusiasm.

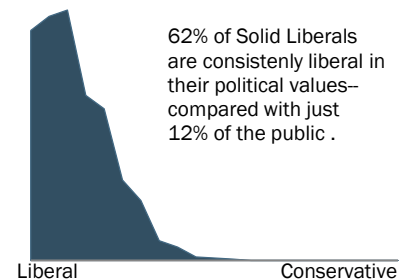
The Faith and Family Left are far more religious and socially conservative than other Democratically-oriented groups. But that is coupled with a strong support for government and a commitment to the social safety net. Overall, 51% of the Faith and Family Left hold about an equal mix of liberal and conservative values, while 38% are mostly liberal in their ideological leanings; just 6% are consistently liberal.

The political values of the **Next Generation Left** are generally liberal, but they diverge from Solid Liberals in expressing somewhat less support for the social safety net and more positive views of business. In addition, this group's individualistic streak shows through in its views on race; unlike Solid Liberals, most in the Next Generation Left think that society has made the necessary changes to give blacks and whites equal rights. But in other realms they are deeply liberal; they are supporters of government, environmental protection and have positive views of immigrants. Still, their mix of

The Democratic-Leaning Groups

Distribution on a 10-item scale of political values

Solid Liberals



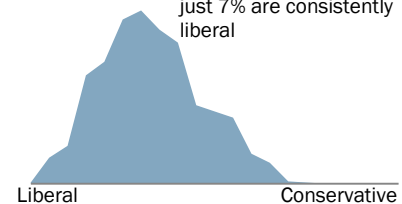
Faith and Family Left

Half (51%) of the Faith and Family Left hold an equal mix of liberal and conservative values.



Next Generation Left

Most (58%) in the Next Generation Left are left-of-center, but just 7% are consistently liberal.



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political values means that in contrast to Solid Liberals, even as 59% are left-of-center (with the remainder holding about an equal number of liberal and conservative positions), just 7% have down-the-line liberal political values.

How we Define “Ideological Consistency”

We utilize a scale composed of 10 questions to gauge people’s ideological worldview. The questions cover a range of political values including attitudes about size and scope of government, the social safety net, immigration, homosexuality, business, the environment, foreign policy and racial discrimination. The scale is designed to measure how consistently liberal or conservative people’s responses are across these various dimensions of political thinking (what some refer to as ideological ‘constraint.’ See [appendix A](#) of the polarization report for more detail.

Two groups: **Young Outsiders** and **Hard-Pressed Skeptics** are political wildcards—both are heavily cross-pressured in their core political values, though in distinctly different ways. As a result, members of both groups don’t find either the Democratic or Republican Party a comfortable fit with their mix of beliefs.

Hard Pressed Skeptics have a Democratic leaning, but their ties to the party are weak; while they voted for Obama over Romney by a wide margin (65% to 25%), they favor Democratic candidates over Republicans by just 14 points (51% to 37%) in the upcoming congressional elections. And despite their 2012 support for Obama, as many now disapprove of his performance as approve.

In contrast to other Democratic-leaning groups, Hard-Pressed Skeptics are distrustful of government and express highly negative attitudes towards immigrants. Yet they are nearly as full-throated in their support for government programs to alleviate poverty as Solid Liberals. This support for the social safety net may reflect their own financial precariousness—Hard-Pressed Skeptics are the lowest-income group in the typology.

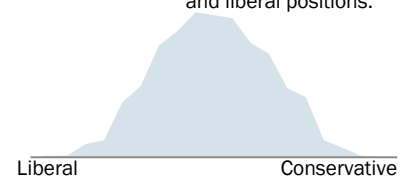
Not surprisingly given these competing values, about two-thirds of Hard-Pressed Skeptics (66%) take a nearly even number of liberal and conservative positions across a range of political values; the remaining one-third are equally likely to be mostly conservative (16%) or mostly liberal (17%) in their overall orientation.

The Political Wildcards

Distribution on a 10-item scale of political values

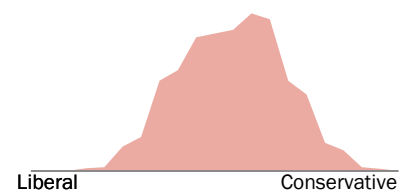
Hard-Pressed Skeptics

Two-thirds (66%) of Hard-Pressed Skeptics take a roughly equal number of conservative and liberal positions.



Young Outsiders

Seven-in-ten (69%) Young Outsiders are ideologically mixed.



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The other wild card group, Young Outsiders, is similarly ideologically divided: Most (70%) hold an equal number of liberal and conservative values. And, like Hard-Pressed Skeptics, they are generally deeply distrustful of government. Yet despite sharing the ideological center with the Hard-Pressed, these groups share little else in common.

These Young Outsiders currently gravitate toward the Republican Party based on their fiscal conservatism and distrust of government. Yet, like the Next Generation Left, Young Outsiders tend to be very liberal on social issues, very secular in their religious orientation and are generally open to immigration.

Unlike on the left, where the Solid Liberals are a single, ideologically consolidated bloc, consistently conservative Americans split into two groups in the political typology: **Business Conservatives** and **Steadfast Conservatives**. Both groups are overwhelmingly Republican in their political preferences, and are in complete agreement that government should be smaller and play less of a role in the economy. And both groups also express little support for the social safety net, overwhelmingly oppose environmental regulations and take an assertive foreign policy stance.

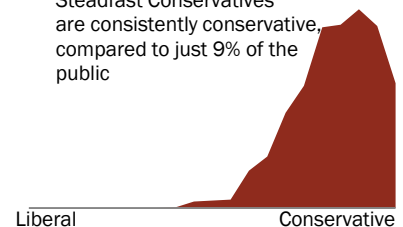
As a result, nearly all (97%) Americans with consistently conservative values are in one of these groups. Yet there is not wholesale agreement on the political right. Steadfast Conservatives hold very conservative social values and express very negative attitudes about immigrants. Business Conservatives generally view immigrants positively and are moderate—or even liberal—in their attitudes about homosexuality. And while Steadfast Conservatives oppose the government taking an active role in economic regulation, they are also fairly skeptical about the fairness of the free market and the influence large businesses have. By contrast, Business Conservatives hold more conservative views in these realms.

A Divided Right

Distribution on a 10-item scale of political values

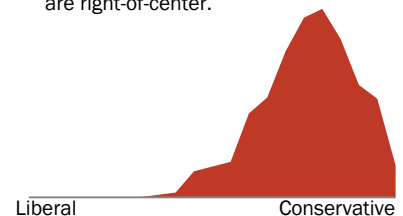
Steadfast Conservatives

About half (52%) of Steadfast Conservatives are consistently conservative, compared to just 9% of the public



Business Conservatives

Eight-in-ten (79%) Business Conservatives are right-of-center.



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The Typology and Party Affiliation

More than eight-in-ten Steadfast Conservatives (84%) and Business Conservatives (86%) identify with or lean to the Republican Party, and 89% of Solid Liberals identify with or lean to the Democratic Party. In their voting behavior, as well as their opinions about the two parties and their leaders, those in these groups are politically “locked-in.”

Other groups are less uniformly Republican or Democratic. While the Faith and Family Left and Next Generation Left are predominantly Democratic, about a quarter of those in each of these groups identify with or lean toward the GOP. Hard-Pressed Skeptics also tilt Democratic, yet 32% are Republican or lean Republican. Young Outsiders are also divided, though with a preference for the GOP: 49% identify with or lean to the Republican Party, while 35% are, or lean, Democratic.

Notably, substantial shares of all seven groups – including the three groups that are near uniform in their political preferences – choose not to identify with a political party. The two youngest groups, the Next Generation Left and Young Outsiders, are the most likely to embrace the independent label. About half of those in both groups call themselves political independents. But more than four-in-ten Business Conservatives (44%) and a third of Steadfast Conservatives (33%), also call themselves political independents, with most of those saying they lean to the Republican Party. And about a third (34%) of Solid Liberals say they are independent, with most of those leaning to the Democratic Party.

Party Identification Across the Typology Groups

	Rep/ Lean Rep %	Dem/ Lean Dem %	No Leaning %	Repub- lican %	Demo- crat %	Indepen- dent %	Lean Rep %	Lean Dem %
Total	39	48	13=100	22	31	41	17	17
Steadfast Conservatives	84	7	9=100	56	5	33	28	2
Business Conservatives	86	6	8=100	49	4	44	37	2
Young Outsiders	49	35	16=100	23	21	51	26	15
Hard-Pressed Skeptics	32	53	15=100	17	37	41	15	16
Next Generation Left	25	65	10=100	12	35	49	13	29
Faith and Family Left	26	61	13=100	18	46	30	8	15
Solid Liberals	5	89	5=100	3	61	34	2	28

2014 Political Typology. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

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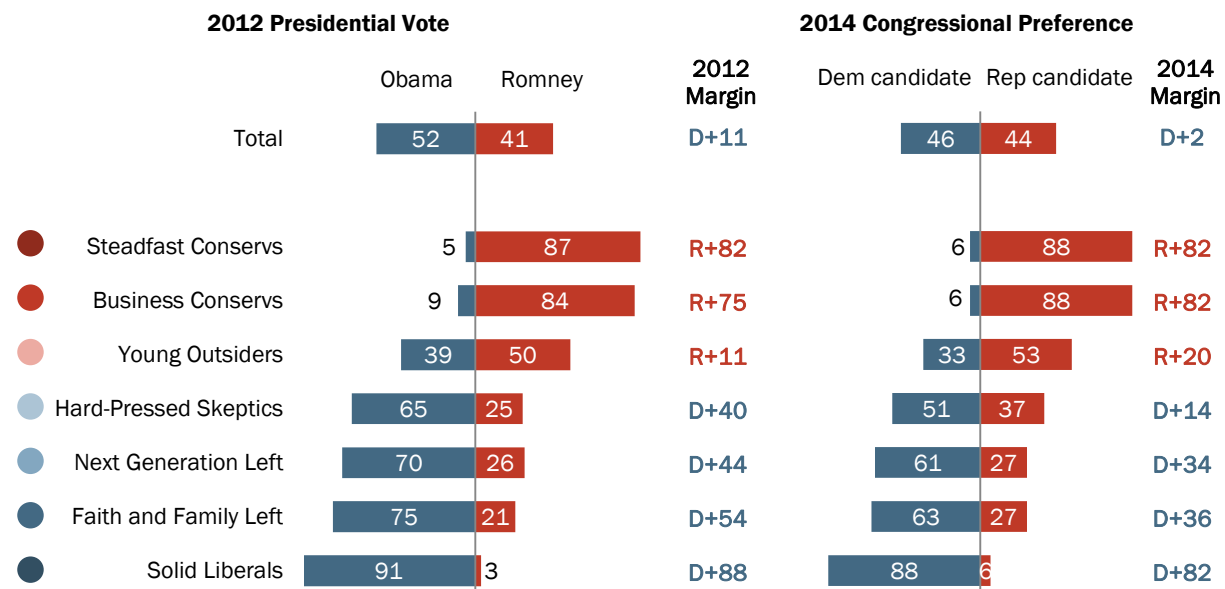
How the Typology Groups Vote

Both the groups' current preferences for the 2014 congressional election and their presidential votes in 2012 closely mirror their partisan makeup. In their preferences for 2014, the vast majority of Solid Liberals (88%) and clear majorities of the Next Generation Left (61%) and the Faith and Family Left (63%) support Democratic candidates.

Hard-Pressed Skeptics also favor Democrats, though by a considerably narrower margin (51% support Democrats, 37% Republicans). On the other side of the aisle, overwhelming majorities of Steadfast Conservatives (88%) and Business Conservatives (88%) favor Republican candidates, while the GOP also enjoys a 20-point advantage among Young Outsiders.

Voting Preferences of the Typology Groups

% who voted/intend to vote for...



2014 Political Typology. PVOTE, QB27, QB27a. Based on registered voters. 2012 vote based on those who recalled their vote. Other candidates not shown.

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In large part, preferences in this year's election are similar to vote patterns in the 2012 presidential vote. But the Democratic shares of the votes among several groups—particularly Hard-Pressed Skeptics and the Faith and Family Left—have declined. In 2012, Obama won Hard-Pressed Skeptics by a 40-point margin; Democratic congressional candidates now lead Republican candidates among this group by a much slimmer 14-point margin. And although the Faith and

Family Left remains more than twice as likely to vote Democratic this fall, the 54-point margin Obama enjoyed among this group has narrowed to 36 points.

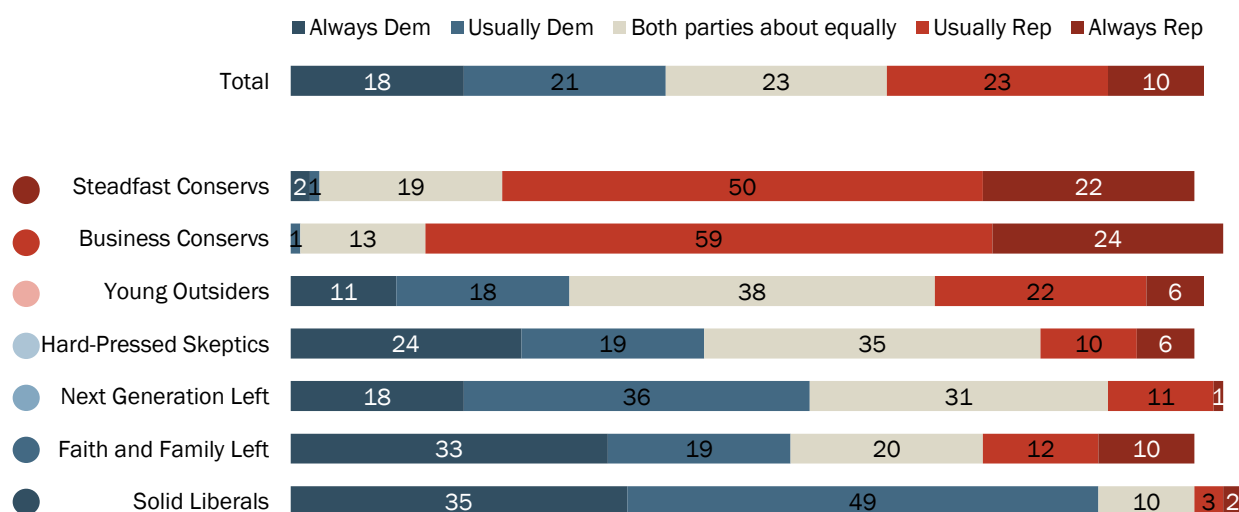
Voting Across Party Lines

Looking at voting behavior more broadly, Young Outsiders are particularly divided in their political leanings: 29% say they always or usually vote Democratic, 28% say they always or usually vote Republican, and 38% say they vote about equally for both parties. About a third (35%) of Hard-Pressed Skeptics also split their votes about equally between the two parties, though among the remaining two-thirds, far more say they vote Democratic than Republican (42% vs. 16%).

The political loyalty of other left groups is also not universal. Although most of those in the Next Generation Left (54%) say they always or usually vote Democratic, about three-in-ten (31%) say they vote about equally for candidates from both parties, and 12% vote mostly for Republicans. Similarly, 52% of the Faith and Family Left say they always or usually vote Democratic, with another 20% splitting their votes about evenly and a sizeable minority (22%) always or usually voting Republican.

Ticket Splitting Common among Groups in the Middle of the Typology

In national and statewide elections in recent years, % who say they have voted...



2014 Political Typology. QC142. Based on registered voters. Don't know/Never voted/Vote for other parties not shown.

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Views of the Tea Party

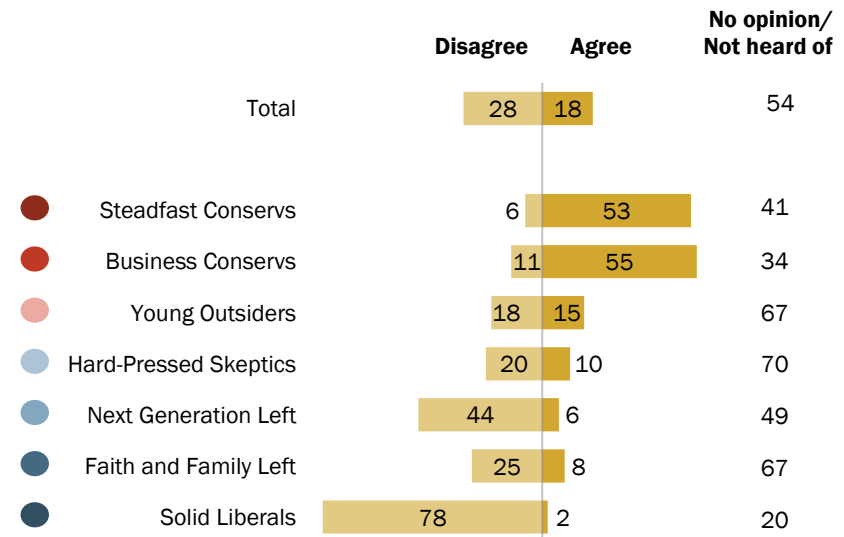
Support for the Tea Party is concentrated about evenly within the two conservative typology groups: 53% of Steadfast Conservatives and 55% of Business Conservatives say they agree with the Tea Party (few disagree, as most others in these groups have no opinion of the movement).

Young Outsiders – the other Republican leaning group – have little affinity for the Tea Party. Two-thirds (67%) have no opinion of the Tea Party, and of those who do, slightly more disagree (18%) than agree (15%) with the movement.

Groups with a Democratic leaning express more disagreement than agreement, although to varying degrees. More than three-quarters of Solid Liberals (78%) say they disagree with the Tea Party. And while 49% of the Next Generation Left have no opinion of the Tea Party, nearly as many (44%) say they disagree with it. Few of the Faith and Family Left or Hard-Pressed Skeptics have an opinion about the movement, though the balance of opinion among those in these groups who do rate the Tea Party is also negative.

Tea Party Draws Little Support Aside From Steadfast Conservatives, Business Conservatives

Do you agree or disagree with the Tea Party movement, or don't you have an opinion either way?



2014 Political Typology. TEAPARTY2.

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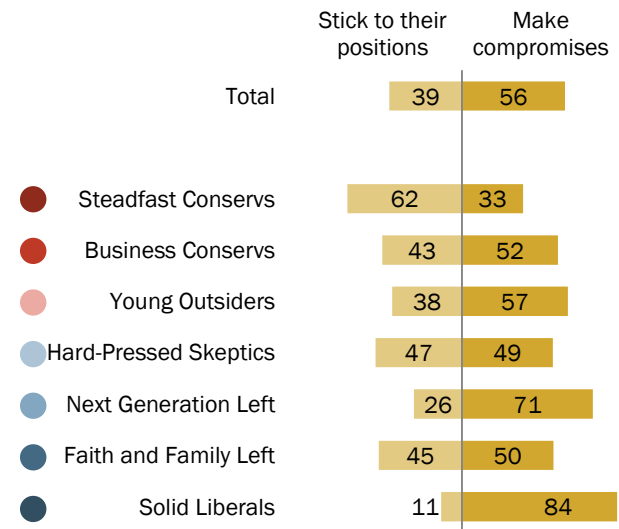
Most Groups Support Political Compromise

Overall, more Americans say they prefer elected officials who make compromises with people they disagree with than those who stick to their positions (56% vs. 39%). Support for officials who compromise is strongest among Solid Liberals (84%) and the Next Generation Left (71%), while smaller majorities of Young Outsiders (57%) and Business Conservatives (52%) also prefer politicians who make compromises.

Both the Faith and Family Left and Hard-Pressed Skeptics are more divided on the question. And reflecting their name, Steadfast Conservatives stand out as the only group in which a majority (62%) prefers elected officials who remain steadfast, sticking to their positions rather than compromising.

Business Conservatives Far More Likely Than Steadfast to Favor Compromise

% saying they like elected officials who...



2014 Political Typology. Q51mm.

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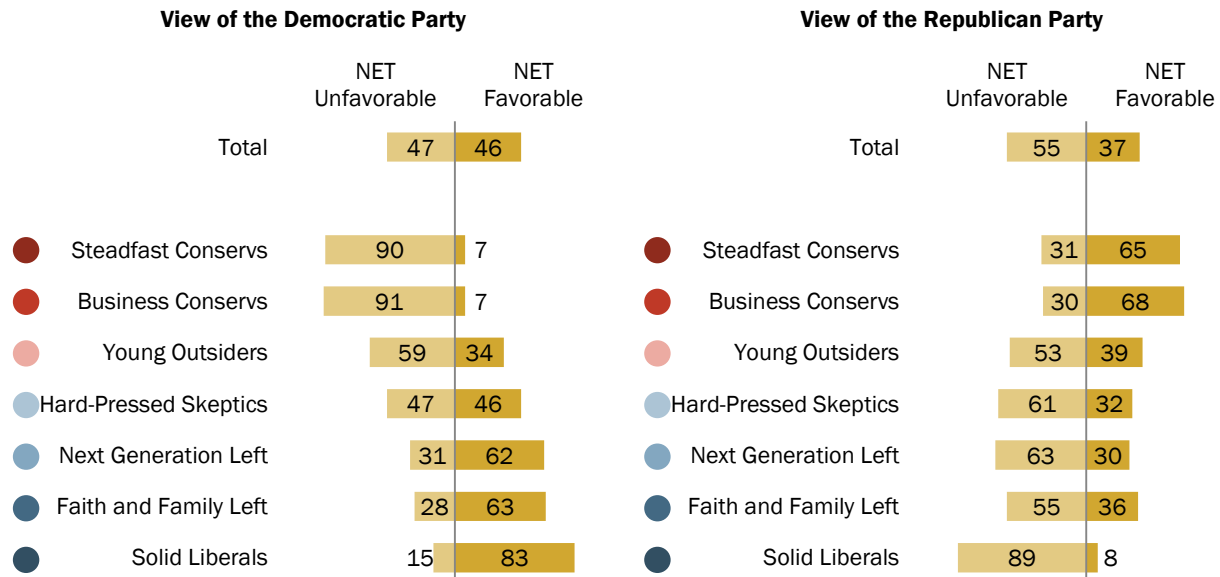
Views of the Parties

To a large extent, views of the two parties mirror the underlying partisan composition of the typology groups. But in some cases, ratings of the two parties reveal a more generalized frustration with politics.

More than eight-in-ten Solid Liberals (83%) have a favorable opinion of the Democratic Party, and 89% view the GOP negatively. About six-in-ten of the Next Generation Left (62%) and the Faith and Family Left (63%) view the Democratic Party positively, with majorities in both of these groups holding an unfavorable view of the Republican Party.

Though a Democratic-leaning group, Hard-Pressed Skeptics are split in their views of the Democratic Party (46% favorable, 47% unfavorable) and have a largely unfavorable view of the GOP (32% favorable, 61% unfavorable). And although they tilt Republican in their preferences, Young Outsiders are the only group with a majority negative view of both the Democratic (59% unfavorable) and Republican (53% unfavorable) parties.

Young Outsiders View Both Parties Unfavorably



2014 Political Typology. Q11a-b.

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About nine-in-ten Steadfast Conservatives (90%) and Business Conservatives (91%) have an unfavorable opinion of the Democratic Party. Yet despite their strong Republican loyalty, their

view of the GOP is muted; about two-thirds in both groups express a favorable view of the Republican Party.

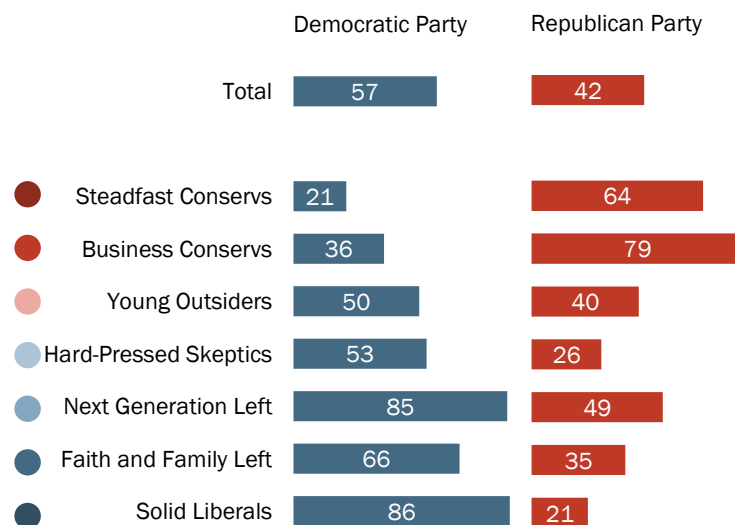
Which Party Cares about Middle Class? More Say the Democrats

Among the public overall, 57% say the Democratic Party cares about the middle class, while only 42% say the same about the GOP. The Democrats' advantage on this trait is evident across five of the seven typology groups. Only Steadfast and Business Conservatives give the Republican Party better marks on this measure.

Although both Young Outsiders and Hard-Pressed Skeptics are more likely to say Democrats care about the middle class than to say this about Republicans, neither party performs particularly well on this measure among these groups. Half (50%) of Young Outsiders say the Democratic Party cares about the middle class, while 40% say the Republican Party does. Similarly, about half (53%) of Hard-Pressed Skeptics say the Democratic Party cares about the middle class, though here the GOP lags far behind, as only 26% say the same about the Republican Party.

Hard-Pressed Skeptics, Young Outsiders Not Impressed with Either Party's Efforts on Behalf of Middle Class

% saying each party cares about the middle class...



2014 Political Typology. QC48b, QC49b.

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Critiques of Both Parties' Approaches to Government

To test views of the parties further, the survey offered two criticisms of the Democratic and Republican parties, which majorities agreed with. About six-in-ten Americans (59%) say the Democratic Party “too often sees government as the only way to solve problems.”

Roughly the same share (57%) say the Republican Party “is too willing to cut government programs, even when they work.”

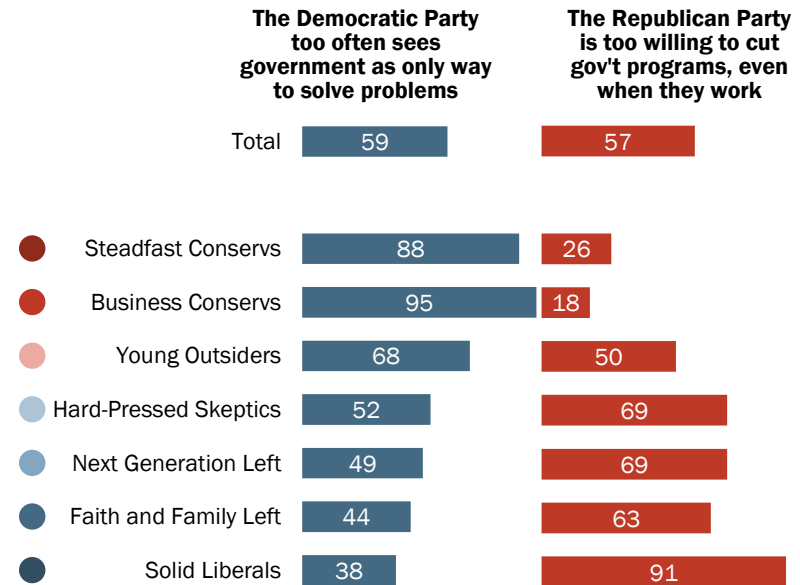
These criticisms of *both* parties are common in the middle Typology groups. About two-thirds of Young Outsiders (68%) say the Democratic Party is too reliant on government to

solve problems, but half (50%) also say that the GOP is too quick to cut working programs. Similarly, while about seven-in-ten (69%) Hard-Pressed Skeptics and those in the Next Generation Left say the Republican Party is too willing to cut programs, about half of those in each of these groups say Democrats too often see government as the solution.

Not surprisingly, the critiques of the other side resonate with the overwhelming majority of Steadfast Conservatives, Business Conservatives and Solid Liberals. But about four-in-ten (38%) Solid Liberals also say the Democratic Party too often relies on government solutions, while a quarter of Steadfast Conservatives (26%) say the GOP is too quick to cut effective government programs.

Many Say Democrats too Reliant on Government Solutions, Republicans too Quick to Cut Programs

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. QC48c, QC49c.

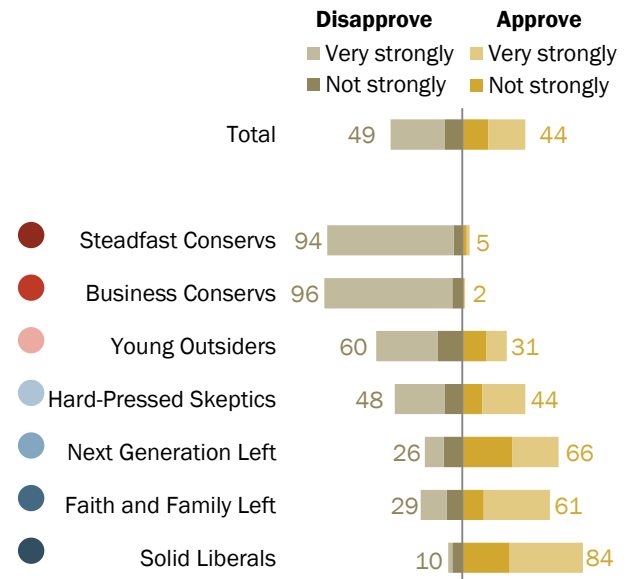
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Polarized Views of Obama

Not surprisingly, views of Barack Obama are highly polarized. Solid Liberals are his strongest supporters; 84% approve of how Obama is handling his job. Obama also fares well among the Faith and Family Left (61% approve) and the Next Generation Left (66% approve). But nearly all Steadfast (94%) and Business (96%) Conservatives disapprove of Obama's performance—and most of those say they very strongly disapprove. By about two-to-one (60% vs. 31%) Young Outsiders also express more disapproval than approval.

Though Obama won Hard-Pressed Skeptics in 2012, they are currently divided in their evaluations of his job performance: 48% disapprove, 44% approve.

Hard-Pressed Skeptics Divided in Views of Obama's Performance



2014 Political Typology.QC1.

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Hillary Clinton Popular with Democratic Groups, Hard-Pressed Skeptics

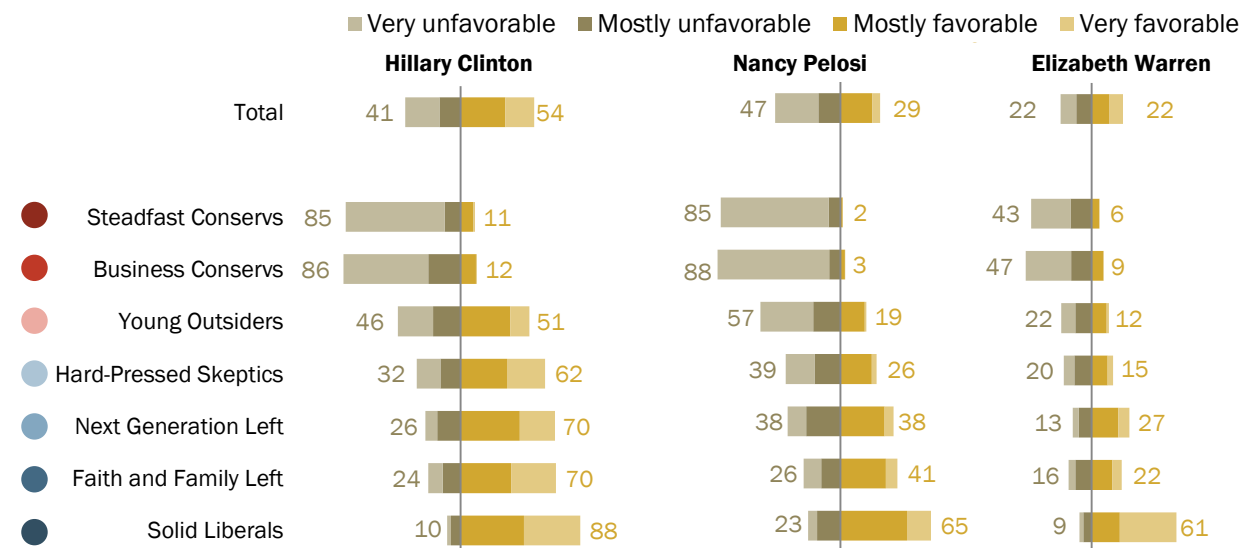
Hillary Clinton is viewed positively by all four groups with a Democratic tilt. Nearly nine-in-ten Solid Liberals (88%), seven-in-ten in the Faith and Family Left (70%) and Next Generation Left (70%) view her favorably. And while Hard-Pressed Skeptics are split in their views of Obama's job performance, they hold a favorable impression of Hillary Clinton by roughly two-to-one (62% vs. 32%).

While Young Outsiders are divided in their views of Clinton, (51% favorable, 46% unfavorable), more than eight-in-ten Steadfast (85%) and Business (86%) Conservatives view her unfavorably. And most of those opinions are *very* unfavorable.

Nancy Pelosi elicits a similarly strongly negative reaction from the two conservative groups: 85% of Steadfast Conservatives and 88% of Business Conservatives have an unfavorable opinion of the House Minority leader—and nearly all of those opinions are very unfavorable. By two-to-one, Young Outsiders also view Pelosi more negatively than positively (57% unfavorable, 19% favorable).

Clinton Viewed Favorably by Many in the Middle; Pelosi and Warren Are Not

% who say their view is...



2014 Political Typology. ATP(W3): FAVPOL. Those who did not rate not shown.

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Opinions about Pelosi are largely positive among both Solid Liberals (65% favorable, 23% unfavorable), and the Faith and Family Left (41% favorable, 26% unfavorable), but the former Speaker splits the Next Generation Left (38% favorable, 38% unfavorable), and is in negative territory among Hard-Pressed Skeptics (26% favorable, 39% unfavorable).

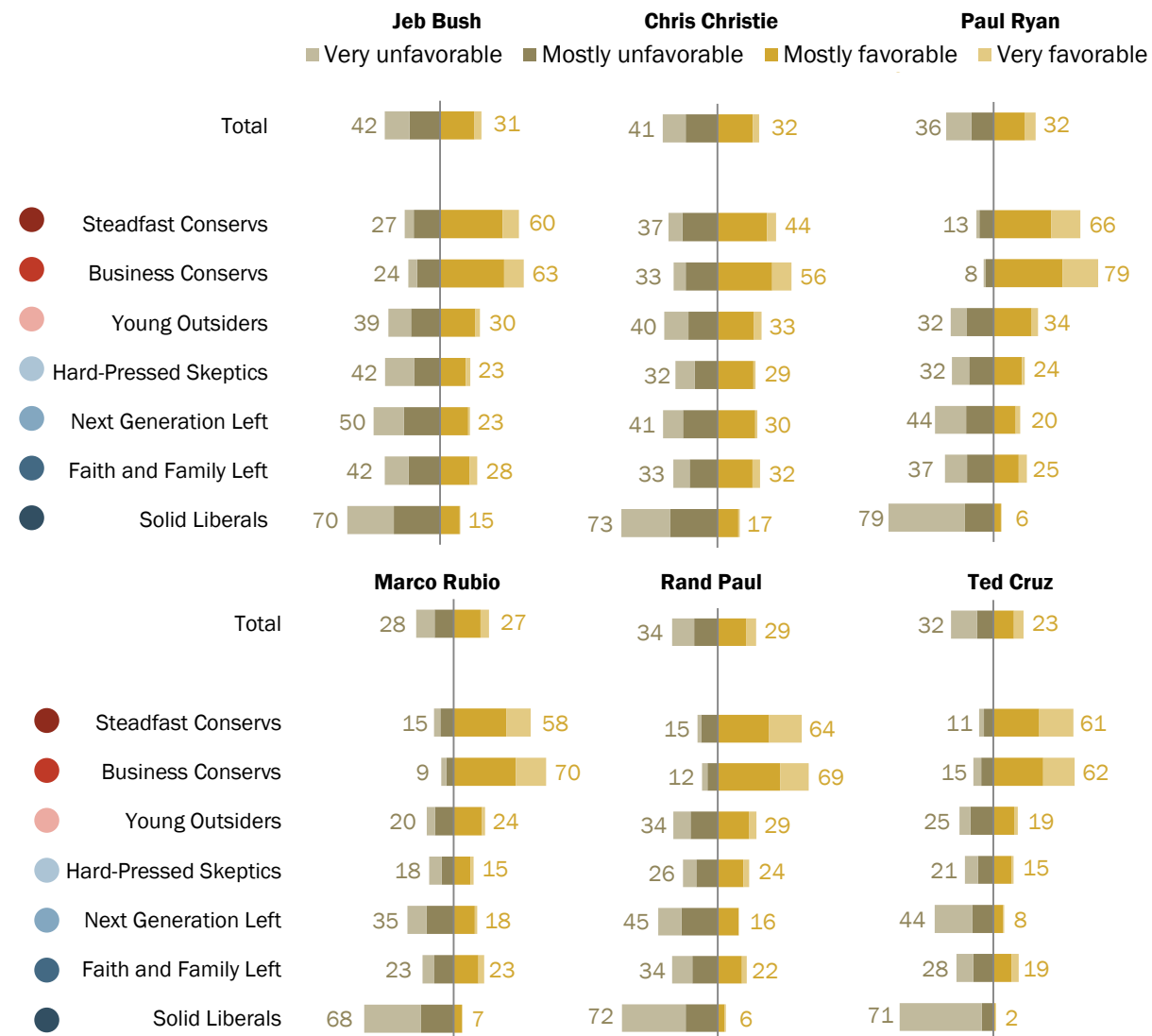
Elizabeth Warren is lesser known among all typology groups, but is broadly liked by Solid Liberals: 61% view her favorably, including 40% saying their opinion is very favorable. In contrast, Steadfast and Business Conservatives give the Massachusetts senator negative marks (while only around half of those in these groups rate her, those ratings are mostly negative). Other groups are both less likely to rate Warren overall, and those who do are more mixed in their views of her, although those in the Next Generation Left view Warren more positively than negatively by about two-to-one.

Cruz Draws Ire of the Left

There is little difference in how many leading Republicans are viewed by the two core GOP groups: Steadfast Conservatives and Business Conservatives. Large majorities in both of these groups have favorable views of Jeb Bush, Rand Paul, Ted Cruz, Marco Rubio and Paul Ryan. Though both groups also view Chris Christie more positively than negatively, a third (33%) of Business

Leading GOP Figures Viewed Favorably by Conservative Typology Groups; No One Stands Out

% who say their view is...



2014 Political Typology. ATP(W3): FAVPOL. Those who did not rate not shown.

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Conservatives and 37% of Steadfast Conservatives have an unfavorable view of the New Jersey Governor. But none of these figures find much support from Young Outsiders, many of whom don't even rate these Republican leaders. Among those who do provide ratings, opinions are divided. And Hard-Pressed Skeptics are also divided over most of these figures.

All six of these men elicit unfavorable views from more than two-thirds of Solid Liberals, with many saying their views are very unfavorable. But Ted Cruz stands out as a particular lightning rod for Solid Liberals: 71% view him unfavorably, including 62% who say their view is very unfavorable.

Section 2: Views of the Nation, the Constitution and Government

The typology groups differ markedly in their attitudes about America's future, its standing in the world and the factors behind the nation's success.

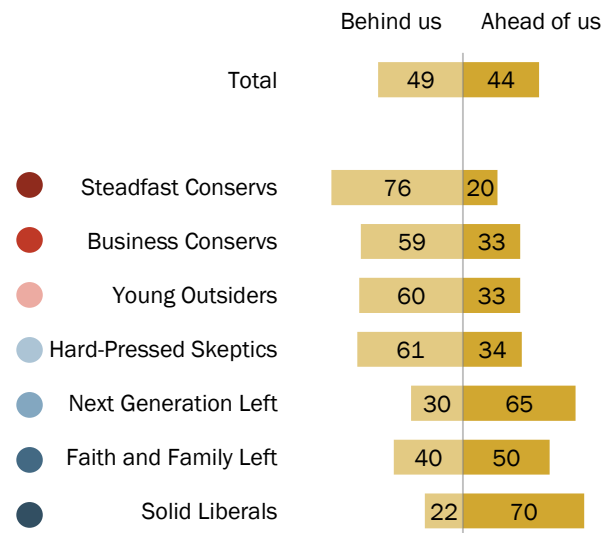
The public generally is divided about the nation's future: 49% think the country's best years are behind us, while 44% say the best years lie ahead.

Pessimism about the country's future is most prevalent among Steadfast Conservatives – fully 76% believe that “the country's best years are behind us,” as do 59% of Business Conservatives. However, a negative outlook extends to the middle of the typology – 61% of Hard-Pressed Skeptics and 60% of Young Outsiders say the U.S. has already seen its best years.

By contrast, Solid Liberals and the Next Generation Left say the best is yet to come for the United States. Wide majorities of both groups (70% and 65%, respectively) say the country's best years lie ahead. By a narrow margin, the Faith and Family Left also are more likely to say the best years are ahead (50%) than in the past (40%).

Optimism about Nation's Future Highest among Solid Liberals, Next Gen Left

% who say the United States' best years are ...



2014 Political Typology. QB4.

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While there are divides in views over whether the country's best years are in the past or future, large majorities of all groups see the U.S. as either one of the greatest countries in the world or *the* greatest country in the world.

Overall, 58% say the U.S. is one of the greatest countries in the world, along with some others; 28% say the U.S. stands above all other countries. Just 12% say there are other countries that are better than the U.S.

Belief that the U.S. stands alone in the world is most prevalent among Steadfast Conservatives, Business

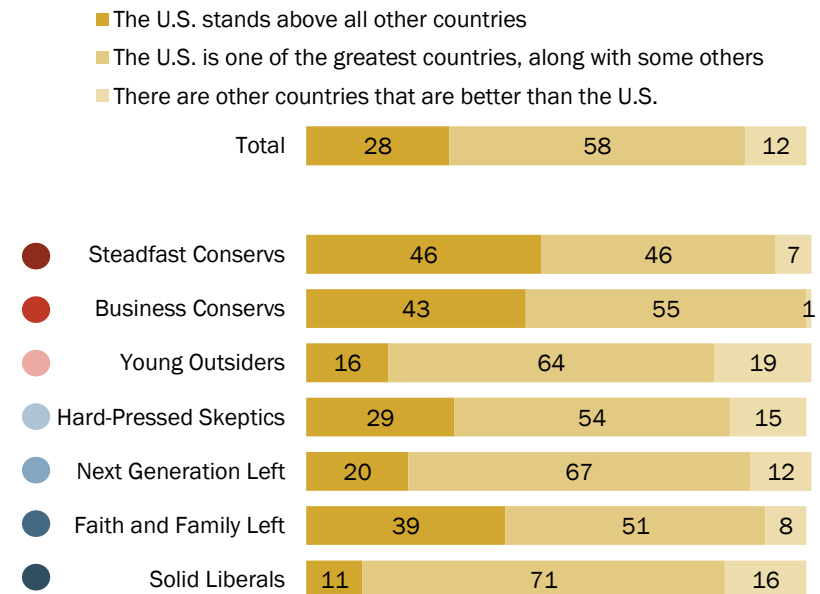
Conservatives and the Faith and Family Left. Though they see the country's best years in the past, Steadfast Conservatives are as likely to say the U.S. stands above all other countries (46%) as say the U.S. is one of the greatest countries in the world, along with some others (46%).

Many Business Conservatives also say the U.S. stands alone as the best country (43%), though more (55%) say it is one of the greatest countries in the world, along with some others. Among the Democratically-oriented groups, the Faith and Family Left are the most likely to say the U.S. stands above all other countries: 39% say this, though a greater share (51%) says the U.S. is among the greatest countries.

Across all other groups, far more say the U.S. is one of several of the greatest countries in the world, rather than the one country standing above all others. For example, 67% of the Next Generation Left see the U.S. as one of the greatest countries, while 20% say it stands above all others.

Most Say U.S. Is Among the Greatest Countries, But Does Not 'Stand Above All Others'

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. QC56.

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Why Has the Country Been Successful?

There are greater divisions of opinion when it comes to the question of what explains the past success of the United States, with differences within and across partisan groupings.

Overall, 51% say the country has been successful more because of its ability to change, while 44% say it is more because of its reliance on long-standing principles.

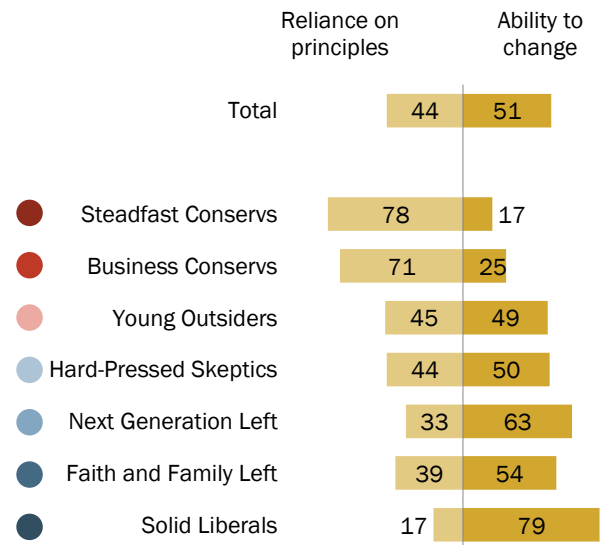
Both Steadfast and Business Conservatives see reliance on long-standing principles as the main reason the United States has been successful. Large percentages of both groups (78% and 71%, respectively) take this view.

However, the Young Outsiders are more divided: About as many say the country has been successful because of its ability to change (49%) as because of its reliance on principles (45%). Opinions are similar among the Hard-Pressed Skeptics (50% ability to change vs. 44% reliance on principles).

Solid Liberals overwhelmingly say the country has been successful because of its ability to change (79%-17%). The Next Generation Left also holds this view by a wide 63%-33% margin. Roughly half of the socially conservative Faith and Family Left (54%) credit the nation's ability to change, while 39% attribute the nation's success to its reliance on long-standing principles.

Bigger Reason for U.S. Success: Ability to Change or Reliance on Principles?

% who say the country been successful more because of...



2014 Political Typology. QB26.

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The theme of change versus tradition surfaces in views of a very different question – whether the Supreme Court should base its rulings on an understanding of what the Constitution meant as it was originally written or on what the Constitution means today.

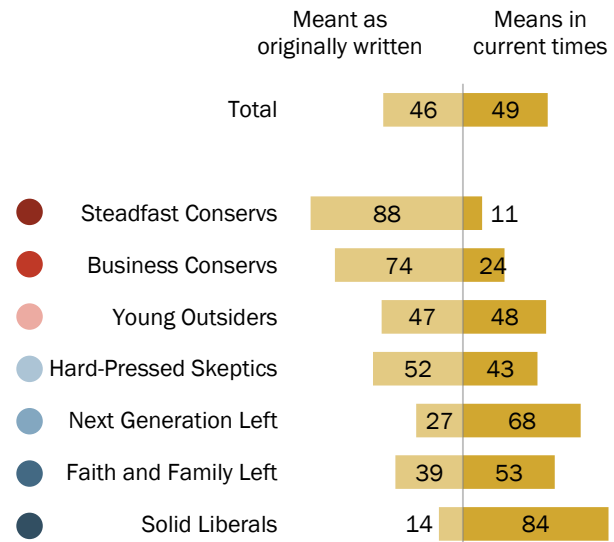
The two most conservative groups stand out for their strong belief that the court should base its rulings on an understanding of the Constitution as originally written. Fully 88% of Steadfast Conservatives support “constitutional originalism,” as do 74% of Business Conservatives – by far the highest percentages of any of the typology groups.

Solid Liberals take the opposite view. More than eight-in-ten (84%) say the Supreme Court should base its understanding of the Constitution on what it means today, not on what it meant when it was originally written. And about two-thirds (68%) of the Next

Generation Left also say the court’s rulings should be based on what the Constitution means today. On this question, both Hard-Pressed Skeptics and Young Outsiders are divided.

Wide Left-Right Divide Over How Constitution Should be Interpreted

% who say the Supreme Court should base its rulings on what the U.S. Constitution...



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Views of the Federal Government

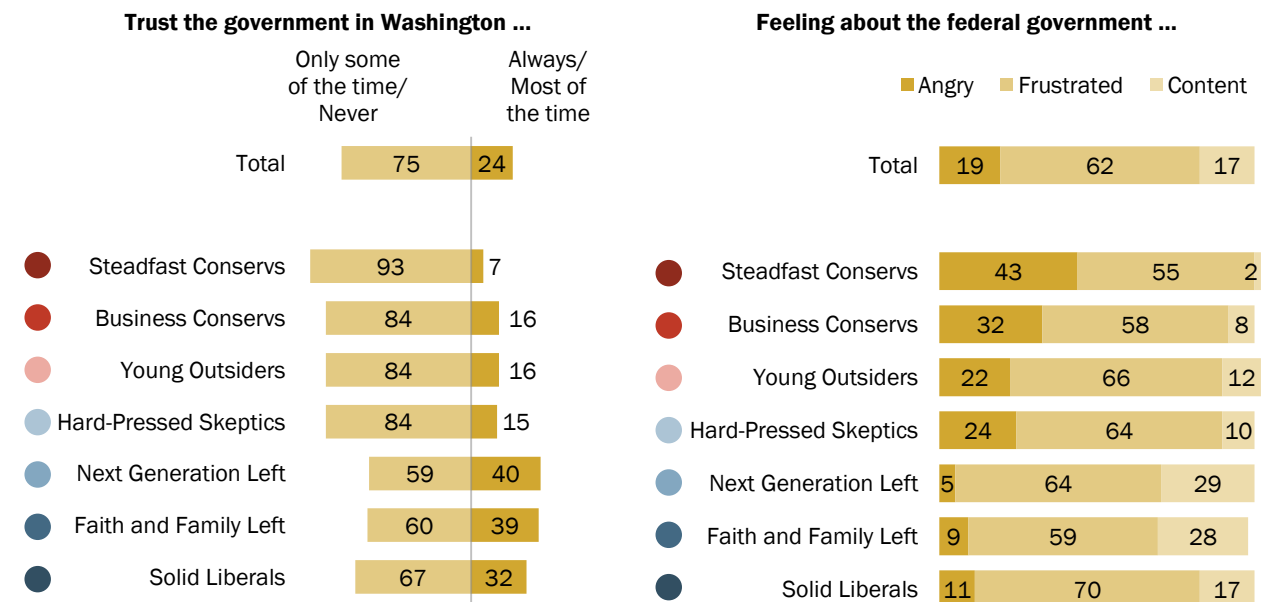
Pew Research surveys have documented the historic decline in [trust in government](#) over recent years, and the Typology survey finds that trust in government remains mired near record lows. Just 24% say they can trust the government in Washington to do what is right just about always or most of the time; far more (75%) say they trust government only some of the time or never.

Majorities of all typology groups express low levels of trust in government. Distrust is especially acute among the Republican-oriented groups. For example, 93% of Steadfast Conservatives trust the government only some of the time or never. The Next Generation Left are among the least negative groups, yet more still say they trust the government only sometimes or never (59%) than most of the time or always (40%).

Alongside low levels of trust, most Americans (62%) say they feel frustrated with the federal government, while another 19% say they are angry; just 17% say they feel basically content with the government.

While all groups are frustrated with government, Steadfast Conservatives are the most likely to say

Views of Government: Low Levels of Trust, High Frustration



2014 Political Typology. QB40a-b.

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they are angry: 43% say they feel this way toward government. By contrast, just 11% of Solid Liberals, 9% of the Faith and Family Left and 5% of the Next Generation Left are angry with government.

Many Business Conservatives (32%) say they are angry with the federal government, though far more describe themselves as frustrated (58%).

Similar percentages of Hard-Pressed Skeptics (24%) and Young Outsiders (22%) say they are angry with government. For both groups, this places them somewhat out of step with the groups at the poles of their partisan leanings: Young Outsiders are about half as likely to be angry with government as Steadfast Conservatives; Hard-Pressed Skeptics are about twice as likely to express anger with the federal government as Solid Liberals.

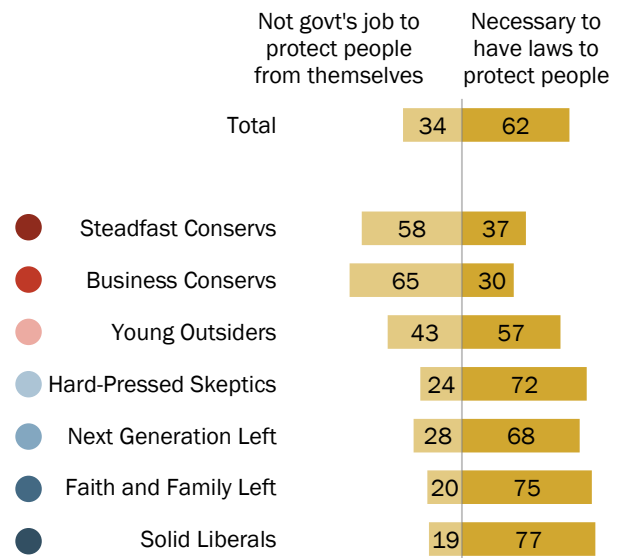
Defining Government's Role

Most Americans say that sometimes laws are necessary to protect people from themselves (62%), while 34% say that it's not the government's job to protect people from themselves. Most typology groups say it is sometimes necessary to have laws to protect people from themselves, including 57% of Young Outsiders – a group that generally holds limited views on what the government can and should be doing.

Business Conservatives (65%-30%) and Steadfast Conservatives (58%-37%) are the only two groups where majorities say it's not the government's job to protect people from themselves.

Conservatives Say It's Not Gov't's Job to 'Protect People From Themselves'

%who say...



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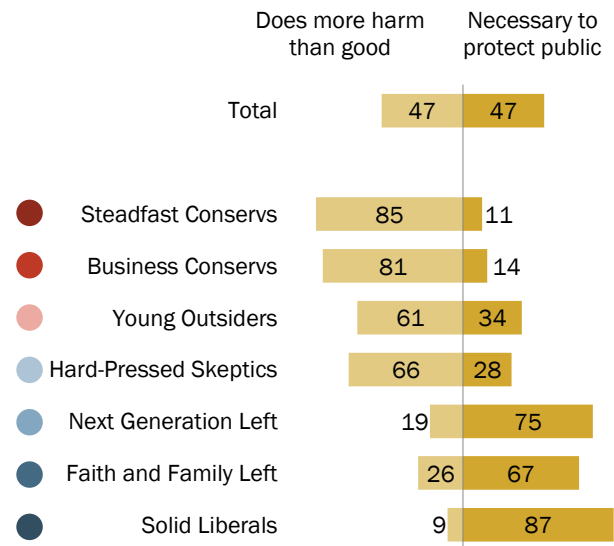
Yet the public has divided opinions about the government's regulation of business, and large majorities of the typology's middle groups – Hard-Pressed Skeptics (66%) and Young Outsiders (61%) – say regulation does more harm than good.

Anti-regulation views are a defining feature of the two most Republican typology groups. Fully 85% of Steadfast Conservative and 81% of Business Conservatives say that government regulation of business does more harm than good.

By contrast, there is strong support for government regulation of business among Solid Liberals (87% say regulation is necessary to protect the public interest), the Next Generation Left (75%) and the Faith and Family Left (67%).

Public Evenly Divided in Views of Government Regulation of Business

% who say government regulation of business...



2014 Political Typology. Q25b.

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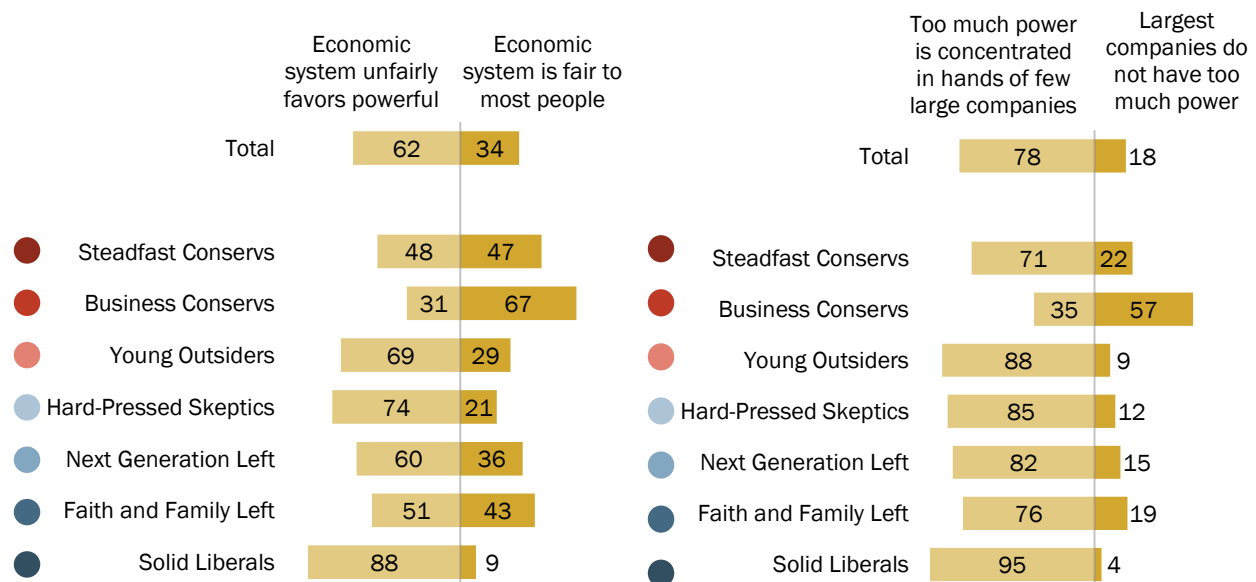
Section 3: Fairness of the Economic System, Views of the Poor and the Social Safety Net

There is public agreement that the U.S. economic system unfairly favors powerful interests, and even more Americans believe that large corporations in this country are too powerful. But on both issues, Business Conservatives offer strongly dissenting views; they are the only typology group in which a majority sees the economic system as fundamentally fair.

Overall, the public has long been split over government assistance to the poor and needy. Yet while attitudes about the social safety net generally divide the right from the left, the Next Generation Left stand out among Democratically-oriented groups for their opposition to increased assistance to the needy if it means adding to the nation's debt.

Business Conservatives Stand Out for Belief in Fairness of Economic System

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. Q51II & Q25m.

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Overall, 62% of Americans say this country's economic system "unfairly favors powerful interests," compared with just 34% who think the system "is generally fair to most Americans." There is variance in opinions about economic fairness among Democratically-oriented groups. For

instance, while 88% of Solid Liberals say the economic system is unfair, only about half (51%) of the Faith and Family Left agree.

Yet Business Conservatives are the only group – on the right or left – in which most believe the economic system is fair to most people. Fully 67% say the economic system is fair to most Americans, and 47% of Steadfast Conservatives agree. Among the GOP-leaning Young Outsiders, just 29% think the system is fair while more than twice as many (69%) do not.

As their name implies, Business Conservatives also have much more positive views of major corporations than do other Americans. Fully 57% think that the largest companies do not have too much power; no more than one-in-four in other typology groups share this view. Even among Steadfast Conservatives, 71% say large corporations are too powerful.

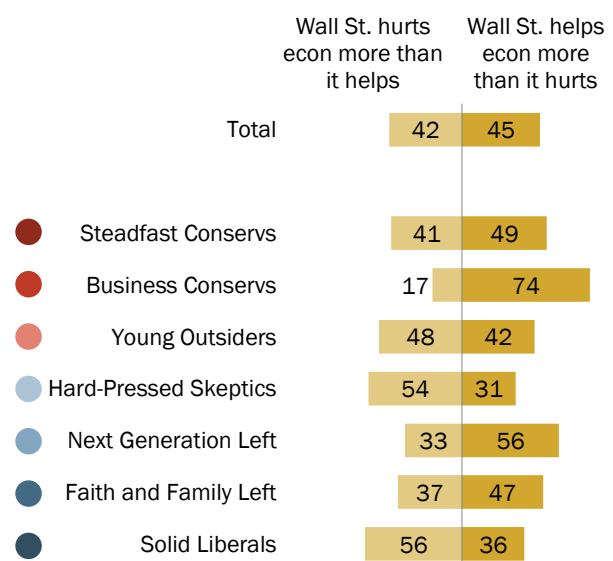
However, there is greater agreement among the two conservative groups about whether corporate profits are appropriate: Majorities of both Business Conservatives (86%) and Steadfast Conservatives (62%) say “most corporations make a fair and reasonable amount of profit.” This view is shared far less widely among other typology groups: Majorities of Solid Liberals (80%), Hard-Pressed Skeptics (79%), and Young Outsiders (66%) say corporations “make too much profit.” But the Faith and Family Left and Next Generation Left are more divided; a narrow majority of the Faith and Family Left (54%) and half of the Next Generation Left (50%) say corporate profits are excessive.

Not only do Business Conservatives have the most positive views of corporations, they also are more likely than other typology groups to say that Wall Street helps more than hurts the U.S. economy. But in this case, they are joined by a 56% majority of the Next Generation Left.

Overall, 45% say Wall Street helps the U.S. economy more than it hurts, while about as many (42%) say it hurts the economy more than it helps. Views of Wall Street have improved since 2012, when more saw it as having a net negative than net positive impact (48%-36%).

Mixed Views of Wall Street

%who say...



2014 Political Typology. Q51pp.

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Majorities of Business Conservatives (74%) and the Next Generation Left (56%) think that Wall Street does more to help the economy. The most negative views of Wall Street's effect on the economy come from Solid Liberals (56% hurt more than help) and Hard-Pressed Skeptics (54%). The three other groups have more divided views of Wall Street's impact.

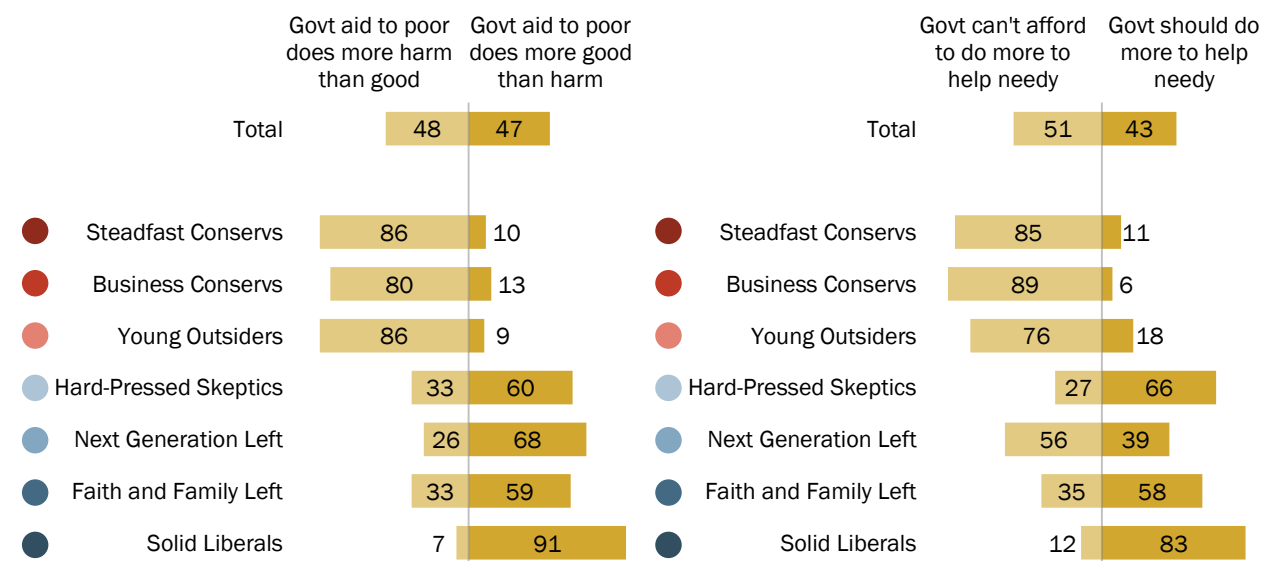
Government Aid to the Poor

Views of government aid to the poor are much more polarized along partisan lines than attitudes about the fairness of the economic system. Groups on the right overwhelmingly believe government aid to the poor does more harm than good, while those on the left say it has a positive impact.

Fully 86% of Steadfast Conservatives and Young Outsiders, along with 80% of Business Conservatives, say government aid to the poor does more harm than good by making people too dependent on government assistance. Majorities in the three Democratically-oriented groups, as well as the Democratic-leaning Hard-Pressed Skeptics, express the opposite view—that government aid to the poor does more good than harm because people can't get out of poverty

Next Generation Left See Government Aid to Poor as Doing More Good Than Harm, But Worry About Impact on Nation's Debt

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. Q51kk & Q25d.

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until their basic needs are met.

However, while most of the Next Generation Left (68%) support government aid to the poor in principle, they balk at the costs to the federal government. Overall, 56% say that the government can't afford to do much more to help the needy, while fewer (39%) say the government should do more to help the needy even if it means going deeper into debt.

By contrast, majorities of Solid Liberals (83%), Hard-Pressed Skeptics (66%) and the Faith and Family Left (58%) all say the government should do more to help needy Americans even if it results in more debt.

Views of Poverty and the Poor

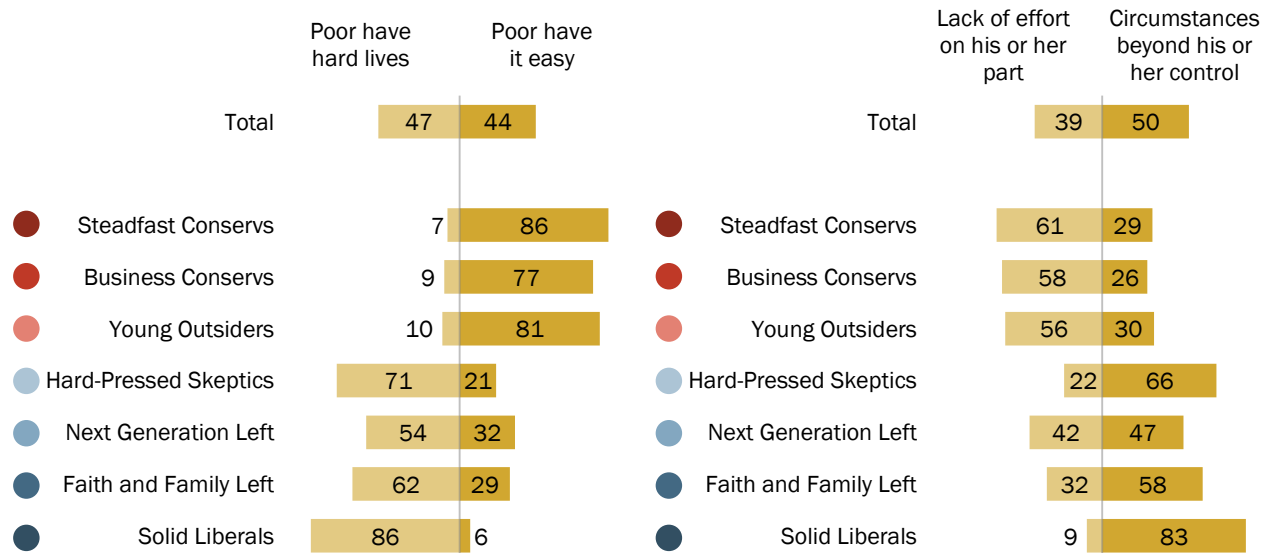
The public is split in their views of whether government aid to the poor is justified: While 44% say the poor “have it easy because they can get government benefits without doing anything in return,” about as many (47%) believe poor people “have hard lives because government benefits don’t go

Wide Differences Between Right and Left Over Why Some People are Poor

% who say...

Poor people have hard lives because government benefits don't go far enough to help them live decently, or poor people have it easy because they can get government benefits without doing anything?

Which is generally more often to blame if a person is poor?



2014 Political Typology. Q25c & Q53.

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far enough to help them live decently.”

Wide majorities of Steadfast Conservatives (86%) and Business Conservatives (77%) say poor people have it easy; they are joined in this view by 81% of the Republican-leaning Young Outsiders. By contrast, 86% of Solid Liberals think the poor have hard lives and that benefits don’t go far enough to help them live decently; 71% of Hard-Pressed Skeptics agree. Smaller majorities of the Faith and Family Left (62%) and the Next Generation Left (54%) also say this.

There is a similar pattern in opinions about *why* a person is poor: Overall, 50% say it is more often because of circumstances beyond an individual’s control; 39% think a lack of effort is more to blame. Majorities of Steadfast Conservatives (61%), Business Conservatives (58%) and Young Outsiders (56%) say a lack of effort is more often to blame for why a person is poor.

Among Democratically-oriented groups, 86% of Solid Liberals and 62% of the Faith and Family Left say that the poor have hard lives because government benefits don’t go far enough to help them live decently; 71% of Hard-Pressed Skeptics also express this view. But the Next Generation Left are more conflicted in their views: About as many say a lack of effort is usually to blame for why a person is poor (42%) as say poverty is the result of circumstances outside of one’s control (47%).

Does Hard Work Lead to Success?

Americans continue to offer broad support for the idea that hard work leads to success in this country. Nearly two-thirds of the public (65%) say most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard, while just 32% say hard work and determination are no guarantee of success for most people.

However, majorities of two typology groups – Hard-Pressed Skeptics and Solid Liberals – reject the American ideal that hard work is all it takes to succeed.

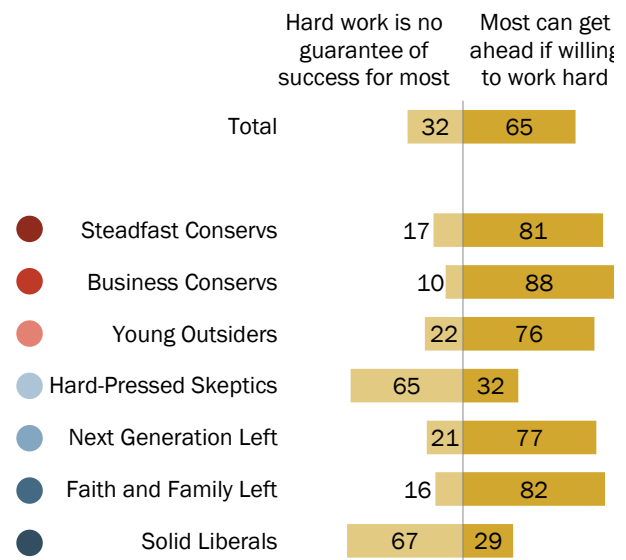
Hard-Pressed Skeptics face the most difficult financial circumstances of all the typology groups and 65% say hard work is no guarantee of success, compared with just 32% who say most people can get ahead if they're willing to work hard.

Solid Liberals are a relatively affluent group, but by a 67%-29% margin, they also do not believe that hard work can guarantee success for most people.

Across the five other typology groups, at least three-quarters say most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard. The Democratically-oriented Faith and Family Left and Next Generation Left are about as likely to hold this view as the three Republican-oriented groups.

Solid Liberals, Hard-Pressed Skeptics Doubt that Hard Work Leads to Success

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. Q25k.

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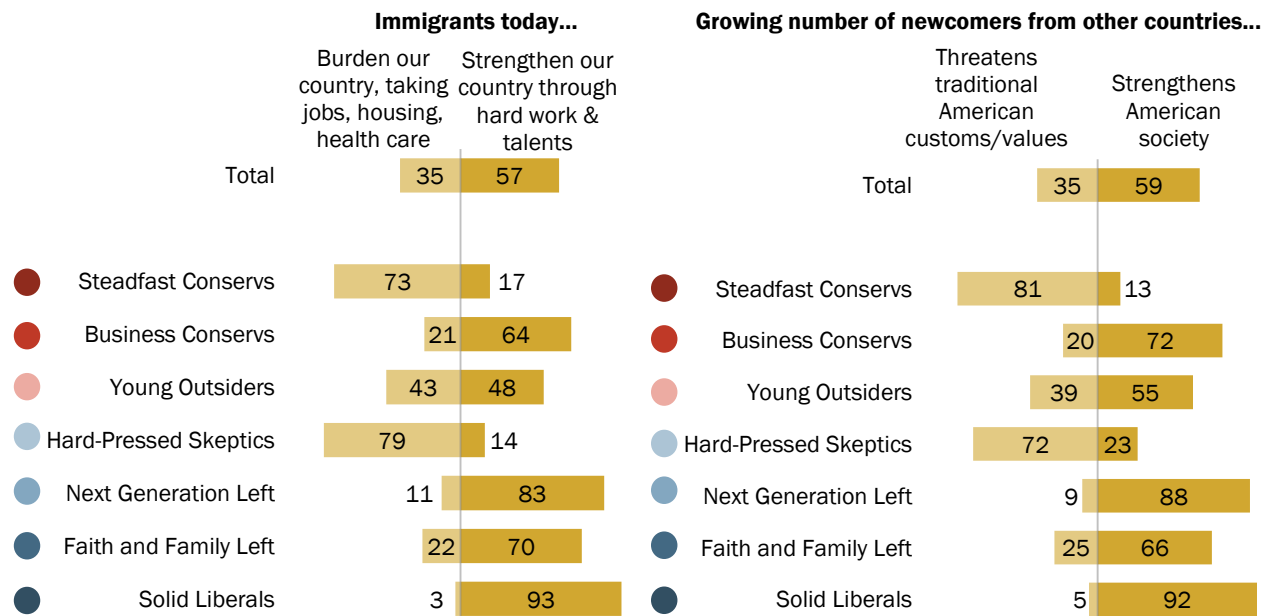
Section 4: Views on Immigration and Race

On both the left and the right, there are divides about how immigrants affect American society. On balance, public views of immigrants are more positive than negative. By a margin of 57% to 35%, more say immigrants today strengthen rather than burden the country; by a similar 59% to 35% margin, most believe that the growing number of newcomers strengthens society rather than threatens traditions.

On both questions, the three groups on the left are in general agreement that immigrants strengthen the country. But Hard-Pressed Skeptics, a Democratic-leaning group, take more conservative views on both measures. About eight-in-ten (79%) say immigrants are a burden because they take jobs, housing and health care, while only 14% believe immigrants strengthen the U.S. because of their hard work and talents. Most Hard-Pressed Skeptics (72%) also say newcomers threaten traditional American customs and values, while only 23% believe the growing number of newcomers strengthens American society.

Steadfast Conservatives, Hard-Pressed Skeptics View Immigrants Negatively

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. Q25g & Q50dd.

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The solidly Republican Steadfast Conservatives view immigrants as a burden (73%) and as a threat to traditional values (81%). However, this contrasts with Business Conservatives, who mostly believe that immigrants strengthen the country (64% vs. 21%) and American society (72% vs. 20%).

On immigration, Young Outsiders are the most conflicted. About as many believe immigrants strengthen (48%) as burden (43%) the country. On the issue of traditional customs and values, a slim majority says newcomers strengthen society (55%), while 39% see them as a threat to traditional values.

When it comes to immigration policy, six of the seven groups favor a pathway to citizenship for immigrants here illegally as long as certain requirements are met.

By a roughly three-to-one margin (76%-23%), the public thinks unauthorized immigrants should be eligible for citizenship.

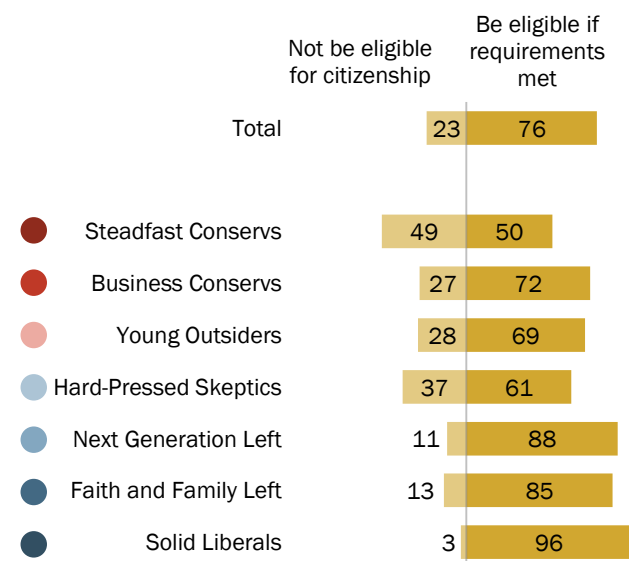
More than eight-in-ten Solid Liberals (96%), Next Generation Left (88%) and Faith and Family Left (85%) say immigrants living in the country illegally should be eligible for citizenship, if they meet certain requirements.

On the right, Business Conservatives (72%) and Young Outsiders (69%) also are supportive of a pathway to citizenship. And Hard-Pressed Skeptics – who hold negative views of immigrants generally – support a pathway to citizenship by a 61% to 37% margin.

Steadfast Conservatives are the only group where most do not back a way for immigrants currently in the country to stay here legally. As many say immigrants now living in the U.S. should not be eligible for citizenship (49%) as say they should be eligible for citizenship, as long as certain requirements are met (50%).

Steadfast Conservatives Only Typology Group to Not Back Path to Citizenship

% who say immigrants who are living in U.S. illegally should...



2014 Political Typology. Q122.

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Democratic Groups Divided over Racial Progress

When it comes to racial progress in the U.S., the public is evenly divided about whether the country has made the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites. About half (49%) say the U.S. has made the necessary changes, while 46% believe the country needs to continue making changes.

About eight-in-ten Business (83%) and Steadfast Conservatives (81%) agree that the U.S. has made the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites. At the other end of the ideological spectrum, 91% of Solid Liberals and 72% of the Faith and Family Left take the opposite view and say the U.S. needs to continue making changes to give black equal rights with whites.

Notably, a 67% majority of the Next Generation Left — the youngest Democratic-leaning group — says the necessary changes to give blacks equal rights with whites have been made, while just 28% say more needs to be done.

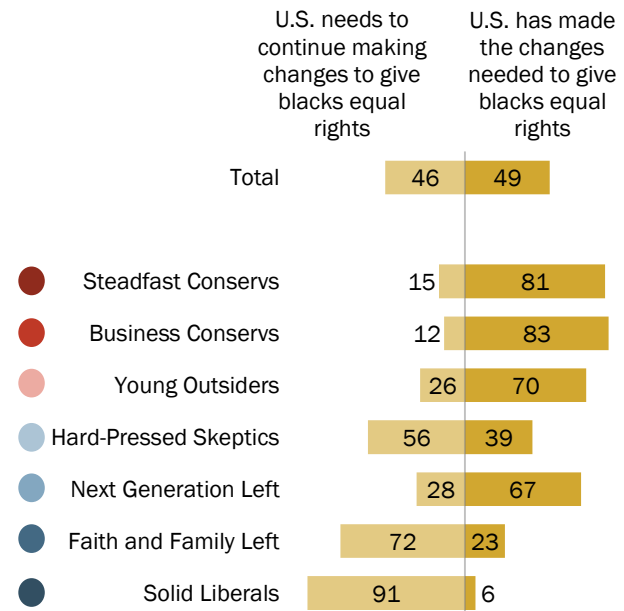
While the public is divided over whether additional societal changes are needed to further racial equality, most do not believe that discrimination is the main reason why many blacks can't get ahead today.

By more than two-to-one (63%-27%), the public says blacks who can't get ahead are mostly responsible for their own condition. This view is widely held across the three Republican-oriented groups, with at least eight-in-ten taking this position.

Smaller majorities of the Democratic-leaning Next Generation Left (68%) and Hard-Pressed Skeptics (63%) say that blacks who can't get ahead are mostly responsible for their own condition.

On Racial Progress, Next Gen Left Is Far Apart from Other Democratic Groups

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. Q50hh.

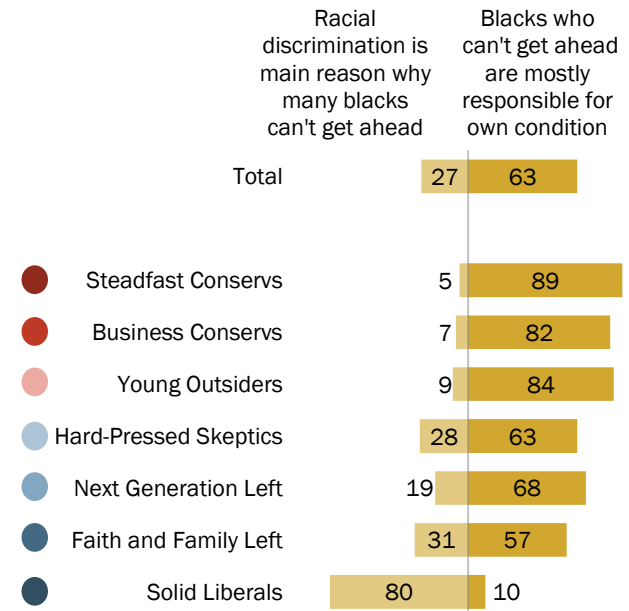
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A 57% majority of the Faith and Family Left (the most racially diverse group, 30% of whom are black) also say that blacks who can't get ahead are mostly responsible for their own condition.

But Solid Liberals see the issue differently. Among this group, eight-in-ten (80%) say racial discrimination is the main reason why many blacks can't get ahead, making them at least 49 points more likely to hold this view than any other group.

Solid Liberals Say Discrimination Main Reason Many Blacks Can't Get Ahead

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. Q25f.

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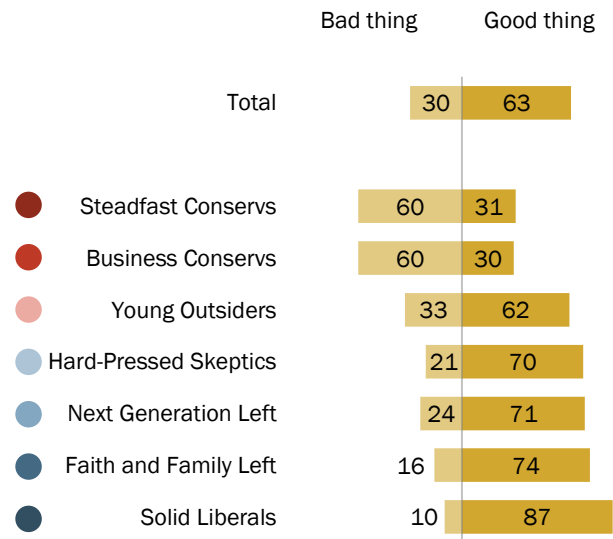
The Democratically-oriented groups are largely in agreement, however, when it comes to the practice of affirmative action in college admissions. Majorities say it's a good thing to have affirmative action programs "designed to increase number of black and minority students on college campuses."

A vast majority of Solid Liberals believe in the merits of college affirmative action (87%), as do at least seven-in-ten of those in the three Democratic-leaning groups. The Young Outsiders also are mostly supportive of campus affirmative action: 62% say it's a good thing and just 33% say it's a bad thing.

Steadfast Conservatives and Business Conservatives, meanwhile, think these programs are a bad thing by a two-to-one margin (60%-31% and 60%-30%, respectively).

Broad Support for Affirmative Action Programs

% who say affirmative action programs to increase black and minority students on college campuses are a ...



2014 Political Typology. QC127.

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Section 5: Views on Religion, the Bible, Evolution and Social Issues

There are deep divisions in the political typology over religious beliefs, views of the Bible and social issues such as homosexuality and abortion. And while the right and left differ over these issues, in many cases they also divide both parties' coalitions.

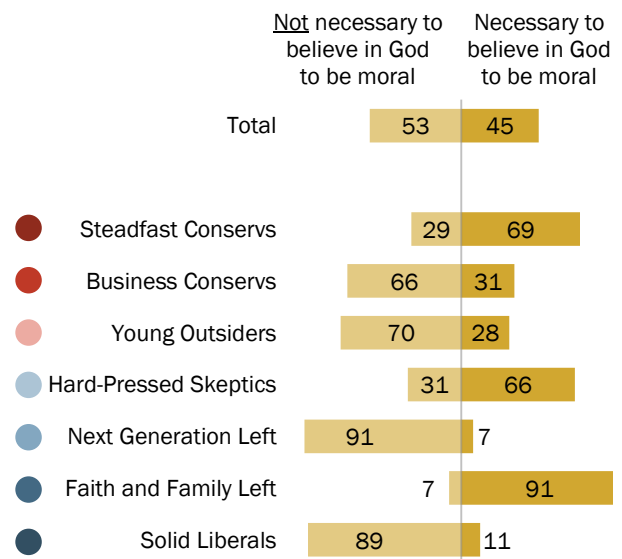
On fundamental views related to belief in God, 53% of the public says it is not necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values, while 45% believes it is necessary. While overall opinion is fairly evenly split, opinion among the typology groups is not: Large majorities of all groups are on one side or the other of this question.

About nine-in-ten of the Next Generation Left (91%) and Solid Liberals (89%) say that belief in God is not necessary to be moral and have good values. But among the Faith and Family Left – a group that shares much in common politically with the other Democratically-oriented groups – 91% take the opposite view and say it is necessary to believe in God to be moral and have good values. Most Hard-Pressed Skeptics (66%) also say belief in God is needed to be a moral person.

There is a similar dynamic on the right. While nearly seven-in-ten Steadfast Conservatives (69%) say it is necessary to believe in God to be a moral person, about equally large percentages of Young Outsiders (70%) and Business Conservatives (66%) say this is not necessary.

Both Left and Right Are Divided over Link between Belief in God and Morality

% who say it is...



2014 Political Typology. Q50aa.

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About two-thirds (65%) of Americans say that the Bible and other works of Scripture are the word of God. Those who say this are about equally likely to say these religious texts should be “taken literally, word for word” (33%) as to say that not everything in these holy texts should be taken literally (30%).

The view that the religious texts are the word of God is held by broad majorities of Steadfast Conservatives (88%), the Faith and Family Left (87%), Hard-Pressed Skeptics (78%) and Business Conservatives (74%).

Although many Business Conservatives view the

Scripture as the word of God, just 23% say the text is meant to be taken literally, word for word. By contrast, 57% of Steadfast Conservatives and 54% of the Faith and Family Left, along with 47% of Hard-Pressed Skeptics, say the texts should be taken literally.

About half of the Next Generation Left (49%) and 55% of Young Outsiders say Scriptures are the word of God. And within these groups few say the Scripture is meant to be taken literally—just 21% of Young Outsiders and 13% of the Next Generation Left say this.

Just 30% of Solid Liberals say the Bible or other holy texts are the word of God; fully 63% of Solid Liberals say that the Bible or other holy book is “a book written by men and is not the word of God.”

Majorities of Steadfast Conservatives and Faith and Family Left Say Bible Should Be Taken Literally

Bible/Holy Scripture is ...

	The word of God			A book written by men and is NOT the word of God
	NET	Should be taken literally, word for word	Should not be taken literally	
	%	%	%	%
Total	65	33	30	30
Steadfast Conservs	88	57	26	8
Business Conservs	74	23	46	21
Young Outsiders	55	21	33	40
Hard-Pressed Skeptics	78	47	28	18
Next Generation Left	49	13	35	44
Faith and Family Left	87	54	30	10
Solid Liberals	30	10	20	63

2014 Political Typology. QB139/QB139a.

Notes: “Don’t know” responses not shown. The wording of these questions varies depending on the religious affiliation of the respondent. Christians and the unaffiliated are asked about “the Bible”; Jews are asked about “the Torah”; Muslims are asked about “the Koran”; and Buddhists, Hindus and those of other faiths are asked about “the Holy Scripture.” Subgroups may not add to NETs because of rounding and omission of don’t know responses.

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Views on Evolution

About six-in-ten Americans (61%) say humans and other living things have evolved over time, while 34% say humans and others have existed in their present form since the beginning of time. These views have changed little in recent years. (For a detailed analysis of opinion about evolution among religious groups, see [Public's Views on Evolution](#), Dec. 30, 2013.)

Solid Liberals (86%) and the Next Generation Left (83%) are the most likely to say humans have evolved over time. Majorities of Young Outsiders (68%) and Business Conservatives (57%) also say this.

Majorities of Solid Liberals, Next Generation Left Say Humans Have Evolved Through Natural Selection

Humans and other living things have ...

	Evolved over time			Existed in their present form since the beginning of time
	NET	Due to natural processes	Guided by a supreme being	
	%	%	%	%
Total	61	34	23	34
Steadfast Conserves	39	14	21	53
Business Conserves	57	26	27	36
Young Outsiders	68	41	24	29
Hard-Pressed Skeptics	50	21	24	46
Next Generation Left	83	55	23	16
Faith and Family Left	44	16	23	49
Solid Liberals	86	62	19	13

2014 Political Typology. QC135/QC135a. "Don't know" responses not shown. Subgroups may not add to NETs because of rounding and omission of don't know responses.

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Hard-Pressed Skeptics (50% evolved vs. 46% have existed in present form) and the Faith and Family Left (44%-49%) are both divided on the question.

Among Steadfast Conservatives, more say humans and other living things have existed in their present form since the beginning of time (53%) than say they have evolved (39%).

Among those who say evolution has occurred, slightly more say that this is the result of "natural processes such as natural selection" (34% of the public) than say a supreme being guided the process (23%). Majorities of Solid Liberals (62%) and the Next Generation Left (55%), along with 41% of Young Outsiders, say humans evolved as a result of natural processes. Among all other typology groups, far fewer say humans evolved as a result of natural processes.

Homosexuality and Abortion

By a two-to-one margin, the public says homosexuality should be accepted by society (62%) rather than discouraged (31%), but there are deep divisions on this question across typology groups.

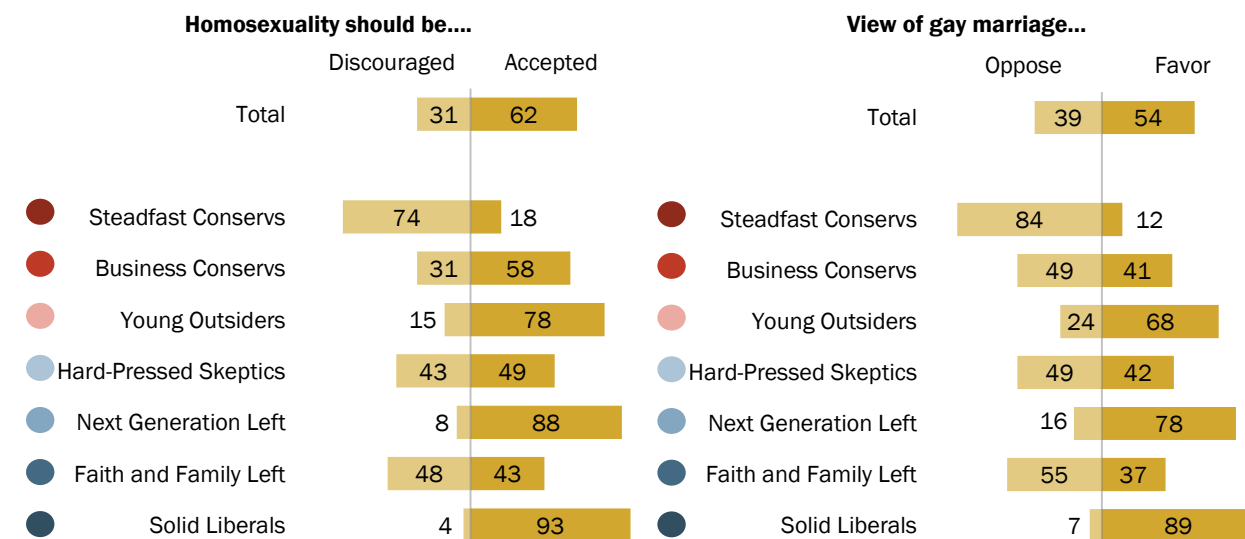
Fissures emerge on both sides of the partisan spectrum. For instance, about three-quarters of Steadfast Conservatives (74%) believe homosexuality should be discouraged, but a 58% majority of Business Conservatives think homosexuality should be accepted. And Young Outsiders, by a 78%-15% margin, also say homosexuality should be accepted rather than discouraged by society.

On the left, overwhelming majorities of both Solid Liberals (93%) and the Next Generation Left (88%) say homosexuality should be accepted. However, just 43% of the Faith and Family Left and 49% of the Democratic-leaning Hard-Pressed Skeptics agree.

Views about homosexuality generally are closely connected to attitudes on same-sex marriage. Overall, a 54% majority favor allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally; about four-in-ten (39%) oppose same-sex marriage.

Business Conservatives Favor Societal Acceptance of Homosexuality

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. Q50u & QB108.

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Roughly nine-in-ten Solid Liberals (89%) favor same-sex marriage, as do 78% of the Next Generation Left. The Faith and Family Left and Hard-Pressed Skeptics take a more conservative stance: 55% of the Faith and Family Left and 49% of the Hard-Pressed Skeptics oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally.

As in views on homosexuality, Young Outsiders hold more liberal views on same-sex marriage than the two conservative groups. Nearly seven-in-ten (68%) Young Outsiders favor gay marriage; just 24% are opposed. While most Business Conservatives think homosexuality should be accepted (58%), only 41% favor same-sex marriage. Among Steadfast Conservatives, there is overwhelming opposition to same-sex marriage: 84% are opposed, while only 12% are in favor.

A similar pattern of opinions is seen on the issue of abortion. Overall, about half of the public (51%) says abortion should be legal in all or most cases, while 43% think it should be illegal in all or most cases.

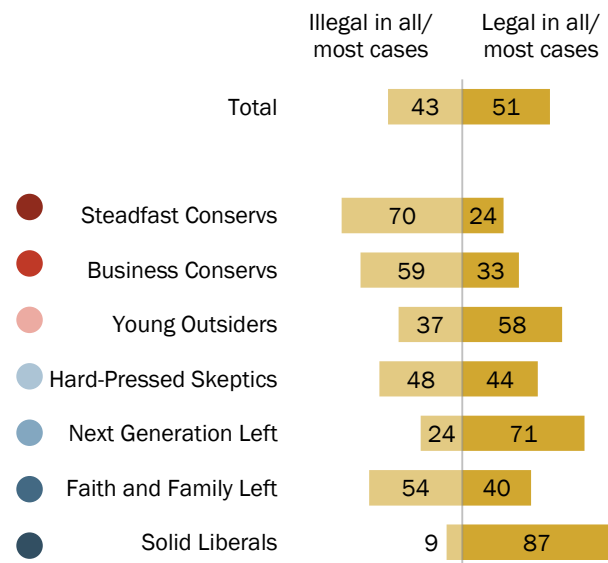
On the left, majorities of Solid Liberals (87%) and the Next Generation Left (71%) support legal abortion. The Democratic-leaning Hard-Pressed Skeptics are roughly divided (48% illegal vs. 44% legal). Among the Faith and Family Left, more say abortion should be illegal in all or most cases (54%) than say it should be legal all or most cases (40%).

On the other end of the ideological spectrum, 70% of Steadfast Conservatives think abortion should be illegal in all or most cases – making them the group most likely to hold this view by a wide margin. A majority of Business Conservatives also are against legal abortion (59%).

Abortion is another question on which the Republican-leaning Young Outsiders hold more socially liberal views than their more solidly-Republican counterparts: 58% say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, while 37% believe it should be illegal in all or most cases.

Views on Abortion

% who say abortion should be ...



2014 Political Typology. Q124.

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Importance of Marriage and Having Children

When it comes to whether people should prioritize marriage and having children, the public is about evenly divided: 46% say society is better off if people make marriage and having children a priority, while 50% believe society is just as well off if people have priorities other than family and marriage.

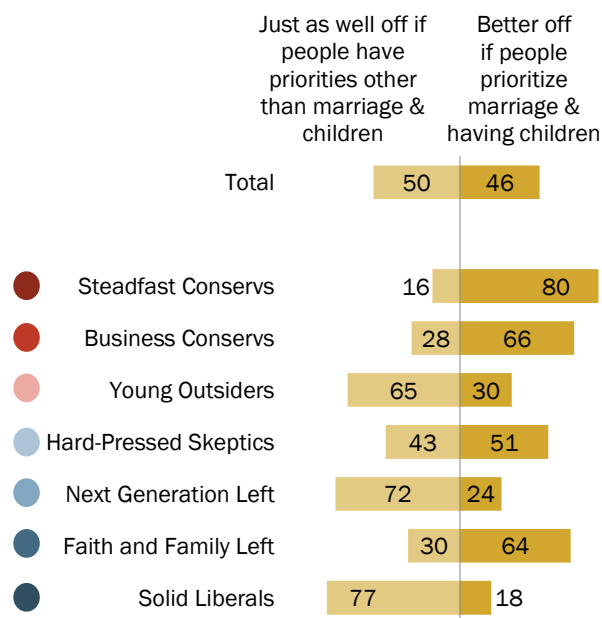
Steadfast Conservatives are the most likely to think marriage and having children should be prioritized (80% say this), while two-thirds of Business Conservatives (66%) agree.

They are joined in this view by 64% of the Democratic-leaning – and highly religious – Faith and Family Left.

By contrast, large majorities of the three youngest typology groups—Solid Liberals (77%), the Next Generation Left (72%) and the Republican-leaning Young Outsiders (65%)—say society is just as well off without people prioritizing marriage and having children.

Faith and Family Left Differ From Other Dem Groups in Prioritizing Marriage

% who say that society is...



2014 Political Typology. Q25h.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Islam and Violence

Roughly four-in-ten Americans (38%) say the Islamic religion is more likely than others to encourage violence among its believers, while half (50%) say it does not encourage violence more than other religions.

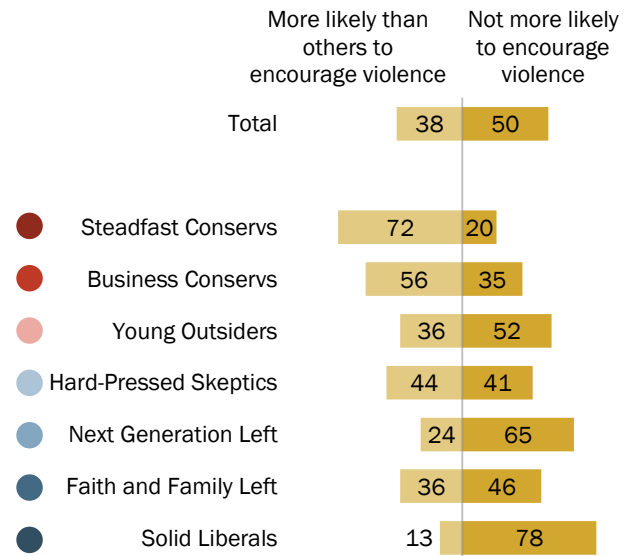
More than three-quarters of Solid Liberals (78%), along with 65% of the Next Generation Left, reject the idea that Islam is more violent than other religions. By contrast, about seven-in-ten (72%) Steadfast Conservatives say Islam is more likely than other religions to encourage violence among its believers.

Opinion is less one-sided among other typology groups. Although a majority of Business Conservatives (56%) say Islam is more likely than other religions to encourage violence, 35% say it is not. Hard-Pressed Skeptics are divided (44% say Islam does encourage violence more, 41% say it does not).

And while more among both the Young Outsiders and the Faith and Family Left say Islam is no more likely to encourage violence than other religions, 36% in both of these groups say it is.

Views of Islam and Violence

% who say Islamic religion is ...



2014 Political Typology. QB54

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Section 6: Foreign Affairs, Terrorism and Privacy

The Pew Research Center's political typology finds evidence of the public's continued wariness about U.S. global involvement. In the poll, conducted January through March of this year, 60% say the U.S. should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home, while just 35% say it's best for the future of the country to be active in world affairs.

This is little changed from the previous political typology study in [2011](#), when 58% wanted the U.S. to pay less attention to overseas problems. But a decade ago, fewer (49%) wanted the U.S. to focus less on international problems. (For more on public attitudes toward America's global role, see [Public Sees U.S. Power Declining as Support for Global Engagement Slips](#), Dec. 3, 2013.)

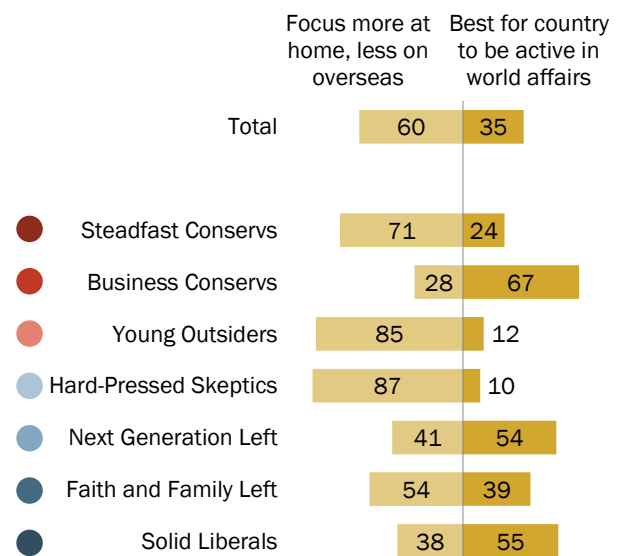
U.S. global involvement divides both the right and left, though to different degrees. Business Conservatives express strong support for an active U.S. global role, with 67% saying it is best for the country to be active in world affairs. Steadfast Conservatives take the opposite view and prioritize focusing on problems at home by a 71% to 24% margin.

The two middle groups of the typology – Young Outsiders and Hard-Pressed Skeptics – overwhelmingly want the U.S. to focus more on problems at home (85% of Young Outsiders, 87% of Hard-Pressed Skeptics).

On the left, narrow majorities of Solid Liberals (55%) and the Next Generation Left (54%) say it is best for the country to be active in world affairs. The Faith and Family Left disagree, with 54% saying it would be better to concentrate on problems at home.

Conservatives Deeply Divided Over Active U.S. Role in World Affairs

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. Q50ee.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

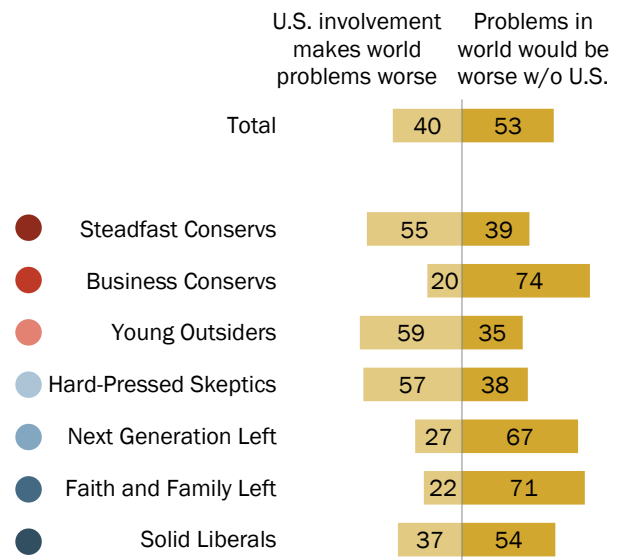
Despite the public's reticence about global involvement, 53% say that problems in the world would be even worse without U.S. involvement; 40% say that U.S. efforts to solve world problems usually end up making things worse.

However, majorities in three typology groups – Young Outsiders (59%), Hard-Pressed Skeptics (57%) and Steadfast Conservatives (55%) – say U.S. global efforts actually make world problems worse.

The other groups disagree: Business Conservatives express the strongest support for U.S. efforts to solve problems around the world – 74% say they would be worse without U.S. intervention. Large majorities of the Faith and Family Left (71%) and Next Generation Left (67%) share this view. But fewer Solid Liberals (54%) think that global problems would be worse without U.S. involvement; 37% say U.S. actions to alleviate world problems make things worse.

Majorities in Three Groups Say U.S. Global Efforts Make Problems Worse

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. Q25j.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Ideological Divisions over Military Strength, Use of Military Force

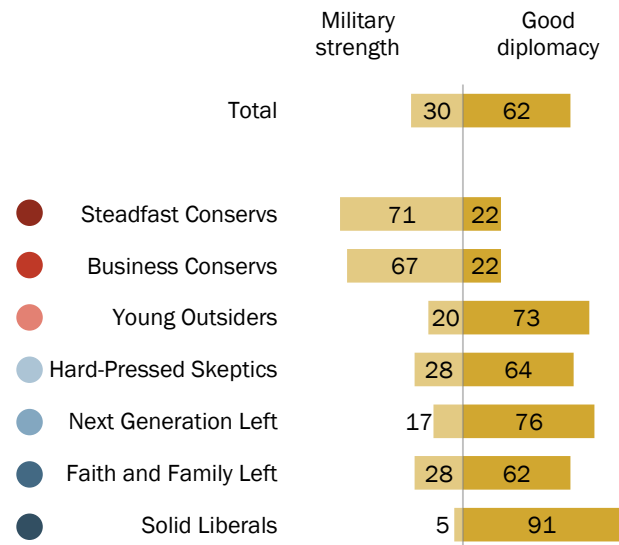
Most Americans see good diplomacy (62%) rather than military strength (30%) as the best way to ensure peace. This view is held by most typology groups, with the exception of Steadfast and Business Conservatives, who hold strong pro-military views.

About seven-in-ten Steadfast Conservatives (71%) and Business Conservatives (67%) believe the best way to ensure peace is through military strength, rather than good diplomacy.

Among the other typology groups, clear majorities say good diplomacy is the best way to achieve peace. Among Solid Liberals, an overwhelming 91% see good diplomacy as the best way to ensure peace; just 5% think military strength is the best way to ensure peace.

What Is the Best Way to Ensure Peace?

% who say best way to ensure peace is...



2014 Political Typology. Q25i.

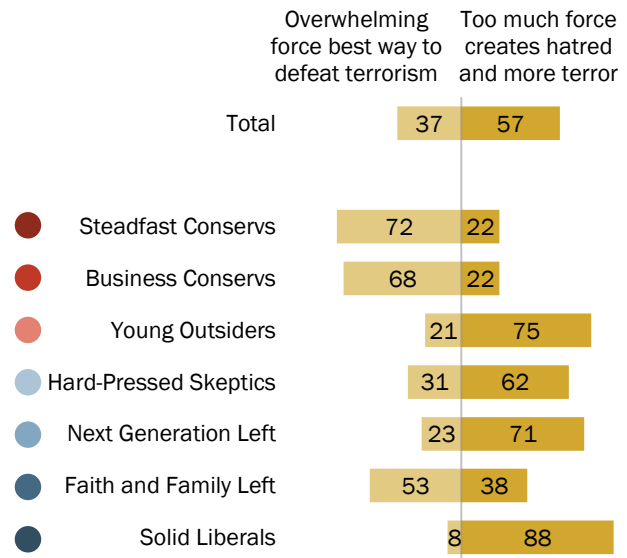
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There are similar differences in opinions about the use of force to defeat terrorism around the world. Among the public generally, just 37% say using overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism, while a majority (57%) says “relying too much on military force creates hatred that leads to more terrorism.”

By greater than three-to one, both groups of conservatives support the use of overwhelming force to defeat terrorism around the world. The other groups in the typology take the opposite view, with one notable exception.

About half (53%) of the Faith and Family Left say using overwhelming force is the best way to defeat terrorism. Fewer (38%) think that the use of force creates hatred that leads to more terrorism.

Democratic Groups Differ Over Use of ‘Overwhelming’ Force against Terrorism



2014 Political Typology. Q50bb.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Views of Privacy, NSA Surveillance

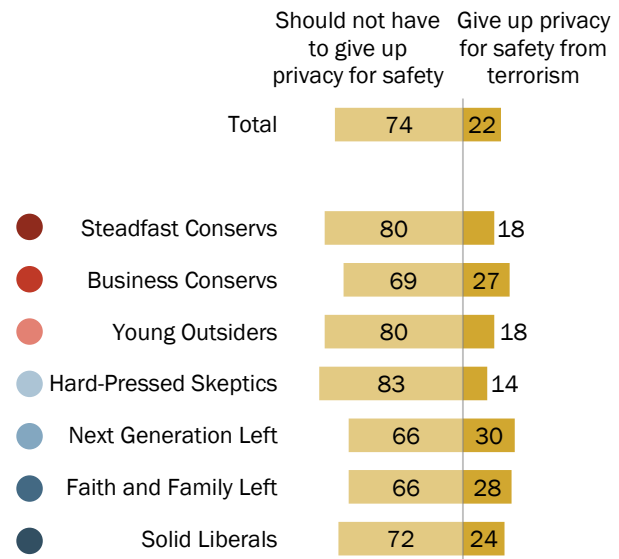
There is broad agreement that Americans should not have to sacrifice civil liberties to be safe from terrorism. This is a view shared across all typology groups.

Overall, 74% say Americans shouldn't have to give up privacy and freedom in order to be safe from terrorism, while just 23% say Americans need to be willing to give up privacy and freedom in order to be safe from terrorism.

Opinion is more divided on the specific matter of the NSA's data collection program. A majority of Americans (54%) disapprove of the government's collection of telephone and internet data as part of anti-terrorism efforts; 42% approve of the program.

Public Rejects Need to Give up Privacy in Order to Be Safe From Terrorism

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. Q50ff.

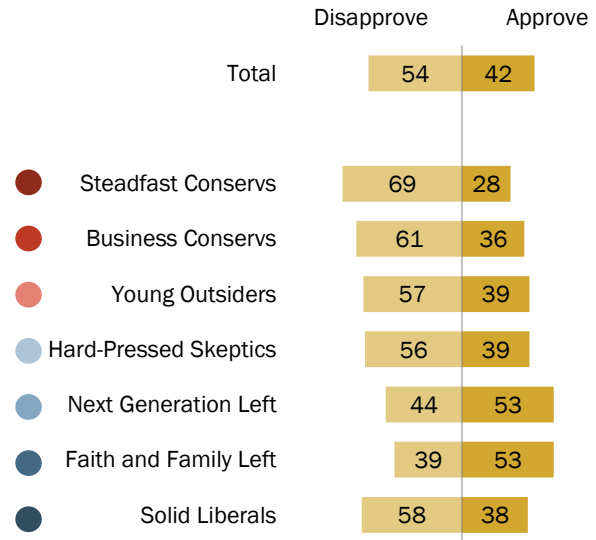
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This is a rare issue on which the right and left agree: 69% of Steadfast Conservatives oppose the government's data collection program, as do 61% of Business Conservatives and 58% of Solid Liberals.

The other Democratically-oriented groups support the data collection program, though by fairly modest margins. About half of the Faith and Family Left and Next Generation Left (53% each) approve of the program.

Opposition to NSA Surveillance Unites Conservatives, Solid Liberals

Government's collection of phone and internet data ...



2014 Political Typology. Q126.

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Free Trade Agreements Viewed as Positive for U.S.

By about two-to-one, more say free trade agreements between the U.S. and other countries have been a good thing (59%) than a bad thing (30%) for the U.S. Views of free trade have improved since the spring of 2011, when the public was more evenly divided (48% good thing vs. 41% bad thing).

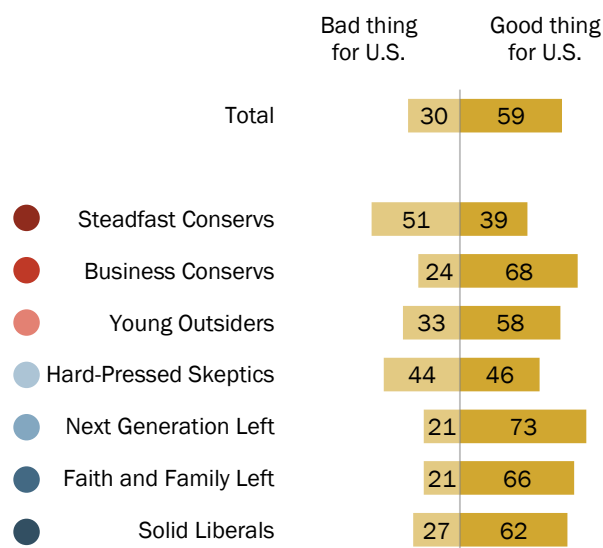
Free trade is supported by most typology groups, including 73% of the Next Generation Left and 68% of Business Conservatives.

Steadfast Conservatives are the only group where more say free trade agreements have been a bad thing (51%) rather than a good thing (39%) for the U.S.

Hard-Pressed Skeptics also express doubts about free trade: About as many see trade agreements as a bad thing (44%) as a good thing (46%) for the U.S.

Free Trade Agreements Draw Majority Support from Most Typology Groups

% who say free trade agreements are a...



2014 Political Typology. QC115.

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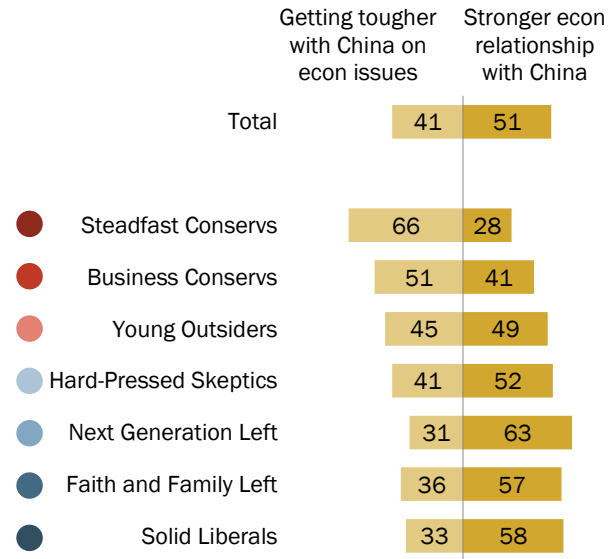
When it comes to economic relations with China, more Americans prioritize building a stronger relationship with China on economic issues (51%) over getting tougher with China on economic policy (41%).

Steadfast Conservatives (66%) are most likely to support a tougher stance against China. Among GOP-leaning groups, fewer Business Conservatives and Young Outsiders support a tougher approach to China.

Majorities of Democratically-oriented typology groups prioritize building a stronger economic relationship with China. The strength of this view varies somewhat across groups, with the Next Generation Left being the most likely to support building a stronger relationship with China on economic issues (63%), compared with 52% of Hard-Pressed Skeptics.

Steadfast Conservatives Most Likely to Favor Tougher Stance Against China

Which is more important ...



2014 Political Typology. QB109.

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Section 7: Global Warming, Environment and Energy

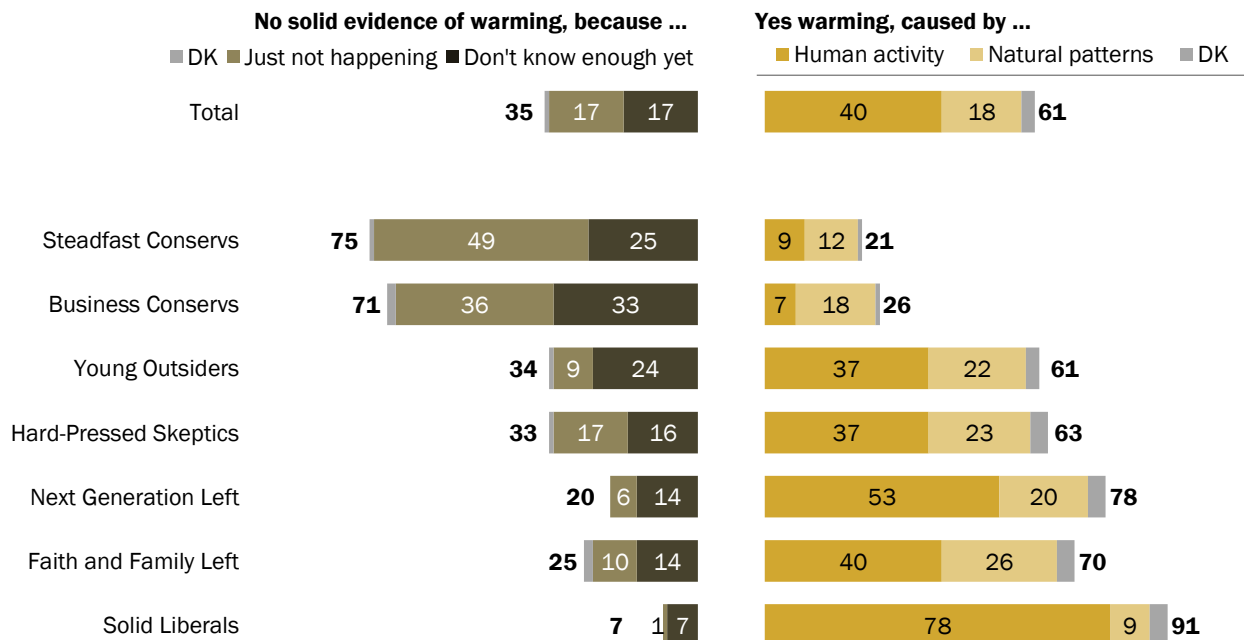
Opinions about the environment and energy sharply divide the typology groups, with the two predominantly Republican groups – Steadfast Conservatives and Business Conservatives – standing out for their skepticism of global warming and relatively low support for environmental protection. The other typology groups generally express pro-environmental views, and majorities in these groups say the average temperature on Earth has increased over the past few decades. However, most typology groups also favor building the Keystone XL pipeline, with the notable exception of Solid Liberals.

Views of Global Warming

Overall, 61% of the public say there is solid evidence that the average temperature on Earth has been getting warmer over the past few decades, while 35% say there is not solid evidence that the Earth is warming.

Steadfast and Business Conservatives Say No Solid Evidence of Global Warming

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. QC57/QC58a-b. Subgroups may not add to NETs because of rounding.

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Among those who say the Earth is warming, most say it is caused by human activity (40% of the public), while fewer say it is because of natural patterns in the Earth's environment (18%).

Those who do not believe there is solid evidence the Earth is warming are divided, with as many saying they "just don't know enough yet" (17% of the public) as "it's just not happening" (also 17%).

Wide majorities of Steadfast Conservatives (75%) and Business Conservatives (71%) say there is not solid evidence the Earth is warming – the only two typology groups with a majority who hold this view. Nearly half of Steadfast Conservatives (49%) say warming is not happening at all, while 25% say not enough is yet known. Business Conservatives are divided, with about as many saying it is not happening (36%) as say that not enough is yet known (33%).

Majorities of Young Outsiders (61%) and Hard-Pressed Skeptics (63%) say there is solid evidence the Earth is warming. However, just 37% of each group says that the Earth is getting warmer as a result of human activity.

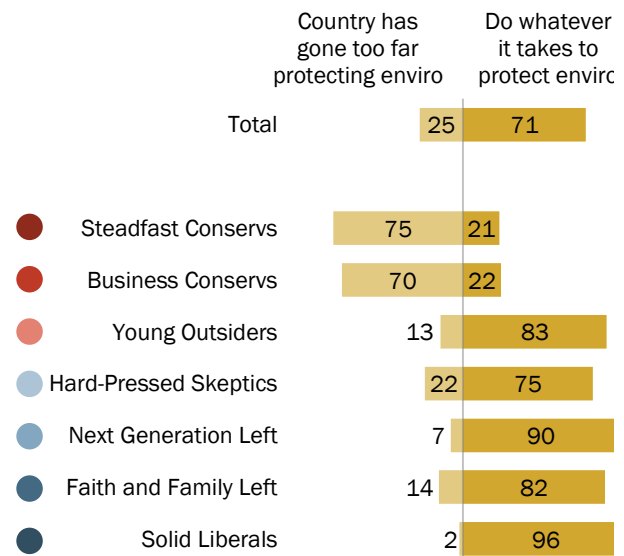
Broad majorities of the Next Generation Left (78%) and Faith and Family Left (70%) say that the average temperature on Earth has been getting warmer over the past few decades. The Next Generation Left, however, are somewhat more likely than the Faith and Family Left to say warming is the result of human activity (53% vs. 40%).

An overwhelming majority (91%) of Solid Liberals say the Earth is warming, and fully 78% say it is because of human activity – by far the highest percentage among typology groups.

Alongside doubts about global warming, 75% of Steadfast Conservatives and 70% of Business Conservatives say the country has gone too far in its efforts to protect the environment. Less than a quarter of each group say the country should do whatever it takes to protect the environment.

Stark Divide Between Conservatives and Other Groups in Views of Environment

% who say ...



2014 Political Typology. Q50q.

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There is a stark divide between these two groups and the other typology groups: Clear majorities of the five other groups – including 96% of Solid Liberals and 83% of Republican-leaning Young Outsiders – say that the country should do whatever it takes to protect the environment.

Environmental protection draws more support in principle than when the issue of potential costs is raised. Among the public, 71% say the country “should do whatever it takes to protect the environment.”

But a smaller majority (56%) says “stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost.” Nearly four-in-ten (39%) say tougher environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy.

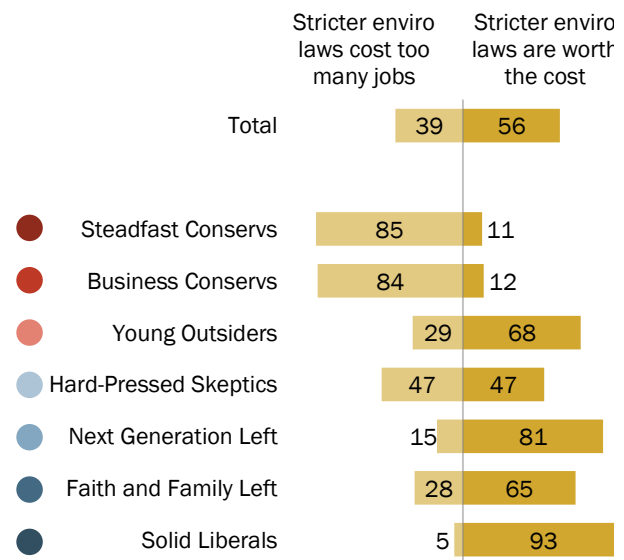
Among Hard-Pressed Skeptics, the most financially-strapped typology group, 75% favor the country doing whatever is necessary to protect the environment. But as many say stricter environmental laws hurt the economy as say they are worth the cost (47%). A similar pattern is evident, to a lesser extent, among the Faith and Family Left and the Young Outsiders; about two-thirds in each of these groups say stricter environmental regulations are worth the cost, though larger majorities (around eight-in-ten) say the country should do whatever is necessary to protect the environment.

By comparison, Solid Liberals and the Next Generation Left are broadly supportive of environmental laws and regulations; most Solid Liberals (93%) and those in the Next Generation Left (81%) say stricter environmental laws are worth the economic costs.

And overwhelming majorities of both Steadfast (85%) and Business Conservatives (84%) say that stricter environmental regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy.

Hard-Pressed Skeptics Split Over Costs of Environmental Protection

% who say ...



2014 Political Typology. Q50r.

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Most Prioritize Alternative Energy, But Keystone Draws Broad Support

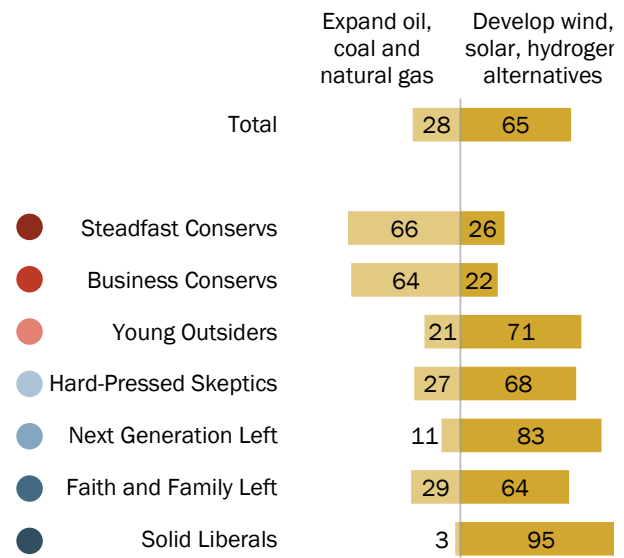
When it comes to policies to address the country's energy supply, 65% say the more important priority should be developing alternative sources such as wind, solar and hydrogen technology; fewer than half as many (28%) say the priority should be on expanding exploration and production of oil, coal and natural gas.

Here again, the two most conservative typology groups are an exception. About two-thirds of Steadfast Conservatives (66%) and Business Conservatives (64%) say it is more important for the country to focus on expanded production of oil, coal and natural gas than on developing alternatives such as wind, solar and hydrogen technology.

Majorities of all other groups prioritize the development of alternative energy sources over expanding exploration of fossil fuels. Solid Liberals (95%) and the Next Generation Left (83%) are the two groups most likely to back development of alternative sources of energy. They are joined in this view by 71% of Young Outsiders, 68% of Hard-Pressed Skeptics and 64% of the Faith and Family Left.

Alternative Energy Widely Supported, Except by Conservative Groups

% who say ...



2014 Political Typology. QB107.

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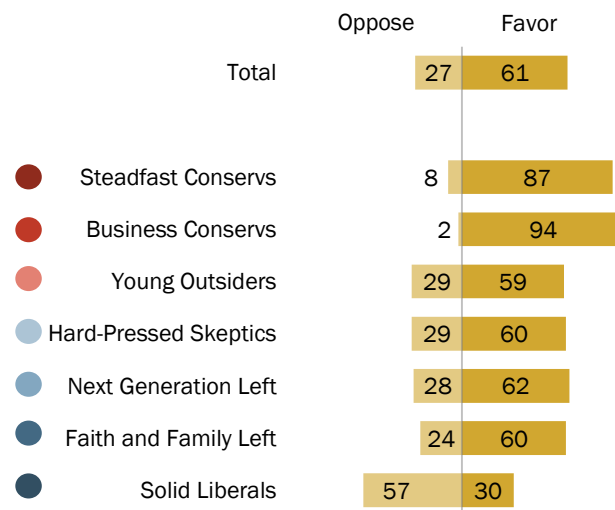
While most groups prioritize developing alternative sources of energy over the expanded production of oil, coal and natural gas, the Keystone XL pipeline is broadly supported. Six of the seven typology groups support building the Keystone XL pipeline, including the Next Generation Left, which has pro-environmental views on most measures.

Solid Liberals are the only group in which a majority opposes the pipeline, which would transport oil from Canada's oil sands to refineries in Texas. By nearly two-to-one (57%-30%), Solid Liberals oppose construction of the pipeline.

Business Conservatives are nearly unanimous in their support for building the Keystone XL pipeline (94%-2%); and almost nine-in-ten Steadfast Conservatives (87%) also back construction.

Somewhat smaller majorities of Young Outsiders (59%), Hard-Pressed Skeptics (60%), the Faith and Family Left (60%) and the Next Generation Left (62%) support building the Keystone pipeline.

Solid Liberals Only Group to Oppose Building Keystone XL Pipeline



2014 Political Typology. QC128.

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Section 8: Health Care, Marijuana, Common Core, Other Domestic Issues

The Affordable Care Act has been one of the most divisive issues of Barack Obama's presidency. The new typology finds nearly universal opposition to the law on the right. By contrast, support for the law on the left is not nearly as widespread or intense.

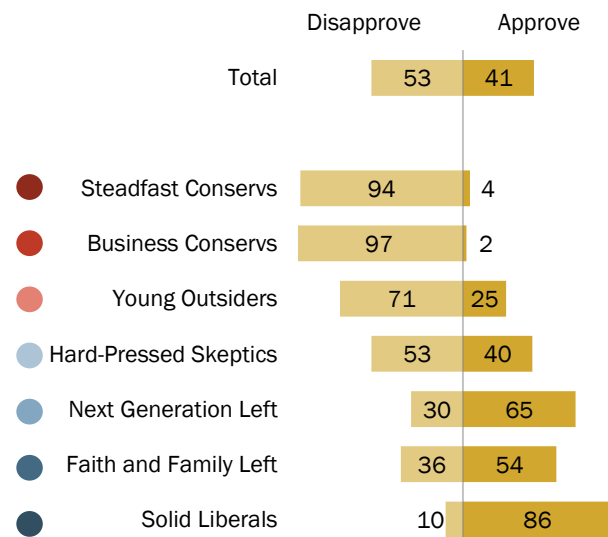
Overall, more disapprove (53%) than approve (41%) of the health care law. Opinion about the legislation is little changed since last fall.

Overwhelming percentages of Business Conservatives (97%) and Steadfast Conservatives (94%) oppose the law, with about nine-in-ten in each group expressing very strong disapproval (88% of Business Conservatives, 90% of Steadfast Conservatives).

Most Young Outsiders (71%) disapprove of the law, 53% very strongly. And even among the Democratic-leaning Hard-Pressed Skeptics, there is more opposition (53%) than support (40%).

While 86% of Solid Liberals say they approve of the health care law, other Democratic groups are less enthusiastic. The Next Generation Left approves of the law 65% to 30%; a smaller majority of the Faith and Family Left (54%) back the law. Among the three groups, Solid Liberals are the only one in which a majority (64%) very strongly approves of the law.

Staunch Opposition to ACA on the Right, Hard-Pressed Skeptics also Disapprove



2014 Political Typology. QC116.

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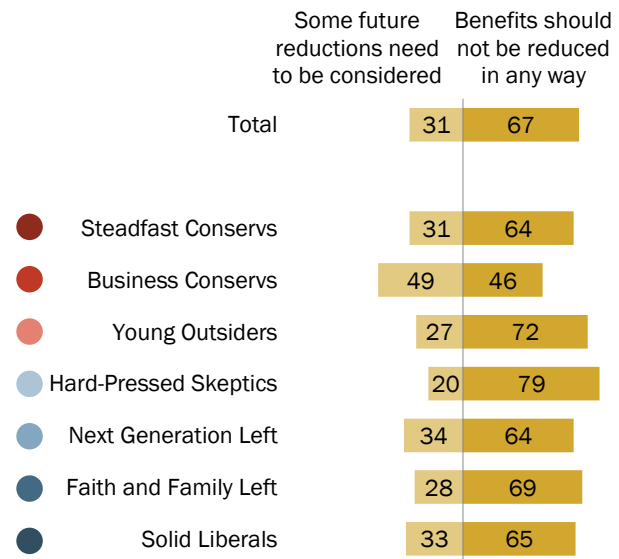
While the public is concerned over the budget deficit and government spending, there is broad opposition across most political typology groups to reductions in Social Security benefits. When asked to think about the program's long term future, two-thirds (67%) of the public say that Social Security benefits should not be reduced in any way, while just 31% are willing to say that some reductions in benefits for future retirees need to be considered.

Business Conservatives are the only group in which a majority does not oppose the consideration of cuts in Social Security benefits. However, nearly as many Business Conservatives say benefits cuts should not be considered (46%) as say they should be on the table (49%).

Among all other groups, at least six-in-ten say reductions in Social Security benefits should not be considered.

Broad Opposition to Even 'Considering' Social Security Benefits Reductions

% who say that, when it comes to the long term future of Social Security...



2014 Political Typology. Q125.

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Marijuana Legalization Supported

In recent years, Pew Research surveys have documented the rise in support for legal marijuana, as it has become a [majority viewpoint](#) among the public. In the 2014 Typology survey, 54% say they think marijuana should be made legal, while 42% do not think it should be legal.

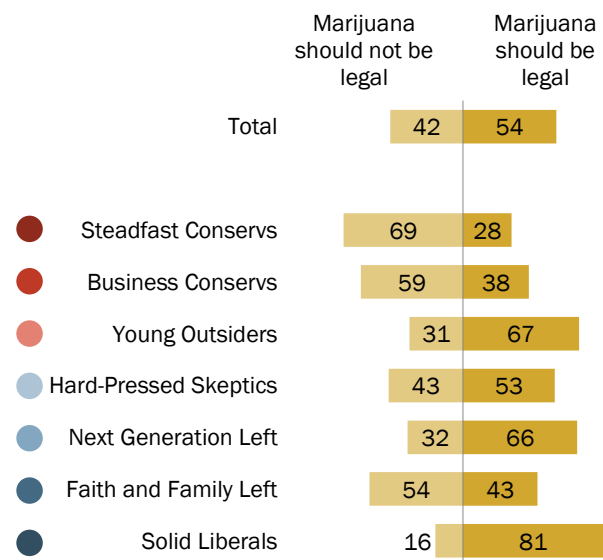
Support for legal marijuana is highest among Solid Liberals: about eight-in-ten (81%) say they think marijuana should be made legal; just 16% say it should not be legal. Slimmer majorities of the Next Generation Left (66%) and the Democratic-leaning Hard-Pressed Skeptics (53%) also support legal marijuana.

However, the Faith and Family Left – defined by their liberal positions on the role and size of government and more conservative views of social issues – oppose legalizing marijuana by a 54% to 43% margin.

On the right, views of legal marijuana split the solidly Republican Steadfast and Business Conservatives from the Republican-leaning Young Outsiders. Majorities of Steadfast Conservatives (69%) and Business Conservatives (59%) say marijuana should not be made legal. However, Young Outsiders take the opposite view: 67% say marijuana should be legal and 31% say it should not be made legal.

Faith and Family Left Only Democratic Group to Oppose Legalizing Marijuana

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. QB110.

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Sharply Divided Views over Gun Control

When it comes to the debate over gun policy, the public is evenly split: 49% say it is more important to protect the right of Americans to own guns, while 48% say it is more important to control gun ownership. Overall opinion on gun control has been little changed for [more than a year](#).

While divided on whether the gun policy priority should be protecting gun rights or controlling gun ownership, most Americans on either side of this issue say that people should be able to own guns, though with some limits or restrictions on ownership.

Of the 49% who prioritize gun rights, most say there should be some restrictions on ownership (38% of the public). Similarly, a majority of those who prioritize gun control say that most Americans should be able to own guns with certain limits in place (35% of the public). Relatively few Americans say that there should be no restrictions on gun ownership (11%), or that gun ownership should be limited to only law enforcement and security personnel (12%).

Gun Control vs. Gun Rights

More important to ...

	---Protect gun rights---			---Control gun ownership---		
	NET	Some restrict-ions	No restrict-ions	NET	Most own w/limits	Only law officials
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	49	38	11	48	35	12
Steadfast Conserves	89	61	28	9	8	1
Business Conserves	86	62	23	13	9	3
Young Outsiders	63	49	13	35	29	6
Hard-Pressed Skeptics	53	42	11	45	33	12
Next Generation Left	39	35	4	60	48	11
Faith and Family Left	33	27	6	63	41	22
Solid Liberals	15	12	3	81	63	16

2014 Political Typology. Q123/Q123a-b. "Don't know" responses not shown.
Subgroups may not add to NETs because of rounding and omission of don't know responses.

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On gun policy, the difference in views between Solid Liberals and Steadfast and Business Conservatives are about as large as any seen in the typology survey.

Nearly nine-in-ten Steadfast Conservatives (89%) and 86% of Business Conservatives say it is more important to protect gun rights than to control ownership. By contrast, a broad majority of Solid Liberals (81%) say it is more important to control gun ownership.

The other Typology groups generally tack toward the dominant position within the party with which they are more affiliated. About six-in-ten of the Faith and Family Left (63%) and Next Generation Left (60%) prioritize controlling gun ownership.

Hard-Pressed Skeptics are divided, with about as many saying it is more important to protect the right of Americans to own guns (53%) as control gun ownership (45%).

The right-leaning Young Outsiders say protecting the right of Americans to own guns (63%), rather than controlling ownership (35%), should be the more important priority.

Opposition to Common Core Among Republican Groups

Overall, 60% of the public has heard either a lot (18%) or a little (41%) about the Common Core education standards for students in grades K-12; 40% have heard nothing at all.

Among those who have heard of the standards, 45% say they favor Common Core while 39% are opposed. Intense views on the issue, while not widely held, are more prevalent among those opposed than in favor of the standards: 15% say they strongly oppose Common Core, compared with 9% who strongly favor it.

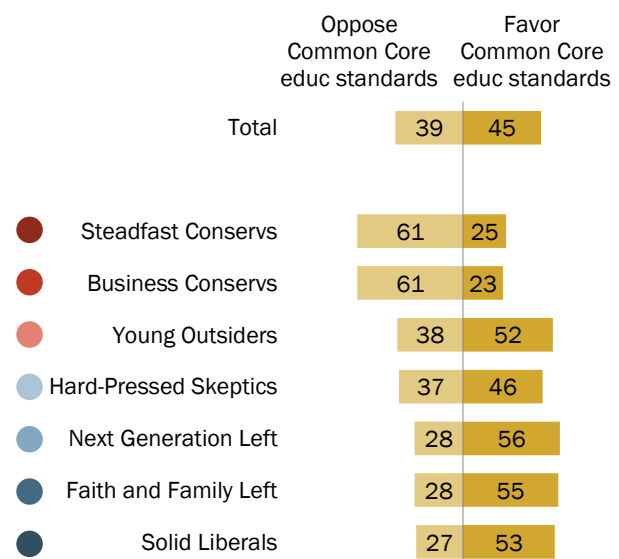
A relatively new issue to public debate, Common Core has quickly taken on a partisan cast.

The two solidly-Republican groups, Steadfast and Business Conservatives, oppose Common Core by more than two-to-one (61%-25% and 61%-23%, respectively).

By contrast, majorities of the Democratically-oriented Next Generation Left (56%), Faith and Family Left (55%), and Solid Liberals (53%) say they favor the Common Core education standards.

Common Core Draws Opposition From the Right

Among those who have heard of Common Core, % who...



2014 Political Typology. QC112.

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Views of Casino Gambling

Most Americans say they favor legalized casino gambling in their state (61%), while only about half as many say they are opposed (33%).

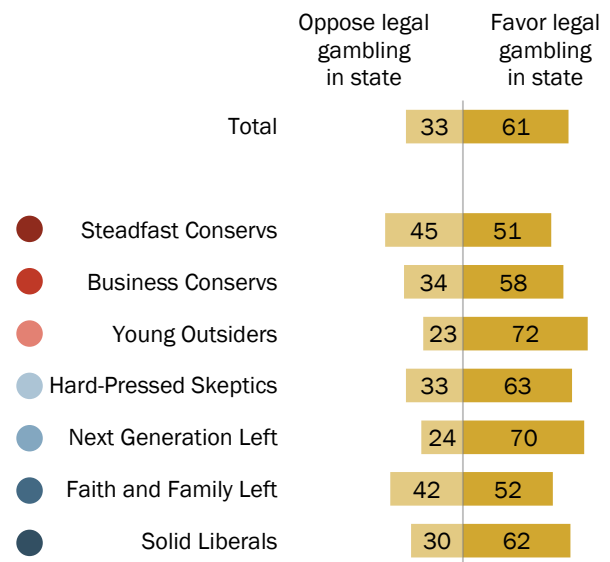
There are only modest differences in views across typology groups on this question. At least half of all groups say they favor legal casino gambling in their state.

Steadfast Conservatives express the greatest level of concern over legalized gambling in their state: 51% favor it, 45% are opposed.

Support is highest among Young Outsiders (72%) and the Next Generation Left (70%), the two youngest typology groups.

Modest Ideological Differences in Views of Casino Gambling

% who...



2014 Political Typology. QB106.

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Section 9: Patriotism, Personal Traits, Lifestyles and Demographics

The Pew Research Center's [June 12 report](#) on political polarization in America found that the right and left have very different ideas about aspects of life beyond day-to-day politics, such as the ideal features of a community and the types of people they would welcome into their families.

The typology study also demonstrates wide ideological differences in feelings of patriotism, views about the country's future, religious beliefs and practices, and even leisure activities and daily habits. The typology groups also vary widely by demographics. (*See the detailed demographics table at the end of this section.*)

Feelings of pride in being American – and a belief that honor and duty are core values – are much more widespread among the two conservative groups than the other typology groups.

Overall, 81% of Business Conservatives and 72% of Steadfast Conservatives say the phrase “often feel proud to be American” describes them well. These are by far the highest percentages across typology groups. Smaller majorities of the Faith and Family Left (59%), Next Generation Left (56%) and Young Outsiders (56%) say they often feel a sense of pride in being American.

However, Hard-Pressed Skeptics are divided – about as many say they often feel pride in being American

(51%) as do not (49%). And just 40% of Solid Liberals say they often feel pride in being American; 60% say that characterization does not fit them well.

Conservatives More Likely to Say They Are ‘Often Proud to be American’

% saying each describes them well...

	Honor and duty are my core values	Often feel proud to be American	Think of myself as a typical American
Total	52	56	65
Steadfast Conservs	68	72	75
Business Conservs	70	81	73
Young Outsiders	53	56	69
Hard-Pressed Skeptics	48	51	70
Next Generation Left	50	56	68
Faith and Family Left	53	59	66
Solid Liberals	40	40	51

2014 Political Typology. ATP(W3): ME2b, ME2d, ME4d.

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In addition to high levels of patriotism, the groups on the right also are most likely to say they have a sense of honor and duty. About seven-in-ten Business Conservatives (70%) and Steadfast Conservatives (68%) say the phrase “honor and duty are my core values” fits them. Far fewer in the other typology groups, including just 40% of Solid Liberals, say this description applies well to them.

Overall, 65% of the public say they think of themselves as a “typical American,” and this self-description is shared widely across each of the typology groups, again with the exception of Solid Liberals. About half of Solid Liberals (51%) say they think of themselves as a typical American while about as many (49%) do not.

Most Describe Themselves as Compassionate, Trusting

A large majority of Americans (74%) say the phrase “compassion and helping others are my core values” describes them well. This description is embraced by majorities across all typology groups, though Solid Liberals (82%) are the most likely to say it applies to them.

Most Americans (65%) also view themselves as trusting. The proportion saying this ranges from 57% (among Steadfast Conservatives) to 70% (among Hard-Pressed Skeptics).

There are greater differences in people’s perception of whether they are religious and spiritual.

How They View Themselves: Compassion, Trust, Optimism, Religion

% saying each describes them well...

	Religious person	Spiritual person	Upbeat and optimistic	Trusting person	Compassion and helping others are my core values
Total	46	52	59	65	74
Steadfast Conserves	72	69	51	57	65
Business Conserves	64	66	68	66	72
Young Outsiders	34	40	61	65	71
Hard-Pressed Skeptics	48	51	48	70	75
Next Generation Left	32	43	70	62	74
Faith and Family Left	57	61	50	68	73
Solid Liberals	27	42	64	65	82

2014 Political Typology. ATP(W3): ME1b, ME1c, ME1e, ME3d, ME4c.

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Overall, 46% say they are “religious,” while slightly more (52%) say they are “spiritual.”

As might be expected, the highly religious typology groups – Steadfast Conservatives, Business Conservatives and the Faith and Family Left – are most likely to say both of these descriptions apply to them.

In general, there is little difference between the percentage of people who see themselves as religious and those who say they are spiritual. For example, 64% of Business Conservatives say they are religious; about as many say they are spiritual (66%).

However, among Solid Liberals, more call themselves spiritual (42%) than say they are religious (27%). Among the Next Generation Left, more also describe themselves as spiritual (43%) than religious (32%).

The typology groups also express somewhat different attitudes about the future, reflecting, in part, their political beliefs and financial circumstances.

Most Americans (59%) say they are generally upbeat and optimistic, but this is not a majority view across all typology groups. Only about half of the Hard-Pressed Skeptics (48%) and the Faith and Family Left (50%) – who have the lowest family incomes of the typology groups – say the phrase “upbeat and optimistic” describes them well.

Steadfast Conservatives, who are much better off financially than these two groups, also are relatively gloomy: 51% describe themselves as upbeat and optimistic. A positive outlook is most prevalent among the affluent Business Conservatives (68%) and the Next Generation Left (70%). Most Solid Liberals (64%) and Young Outsiders (61%) also describe themselves as upbeat and optimistic.

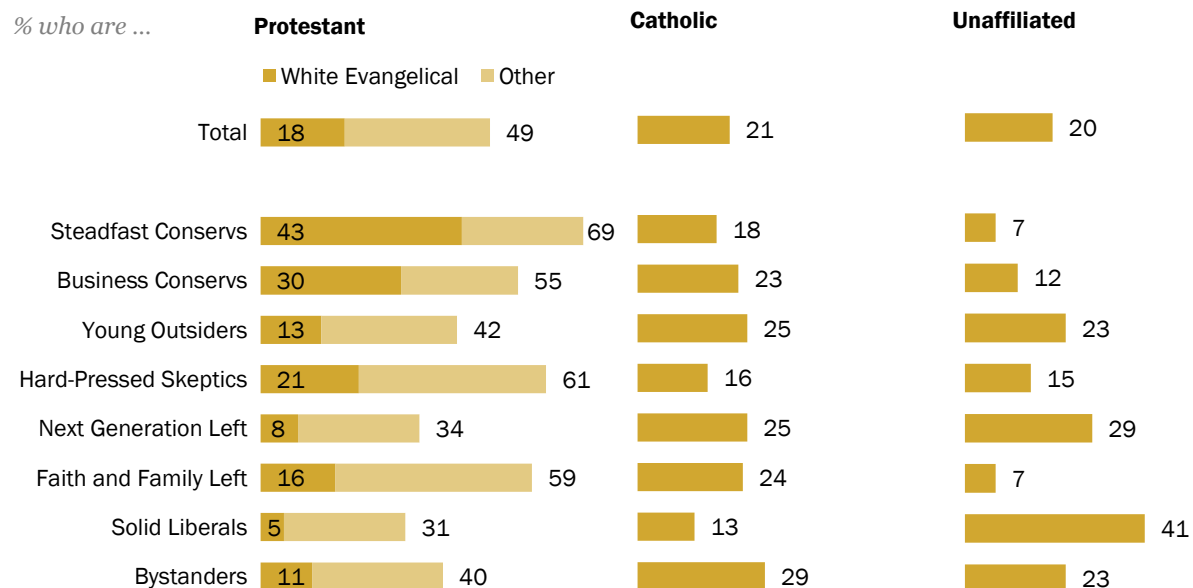
Religious Affiliation and Practice

Steadfast Conservatives are one of the most religious groups in the typology. Nearly seven-in-ten (69%) identify as Protestant, a much higher share than among the public overall (49%). And the share of Steadfast Conservatives who are white evangelical Protestants (43%) is more than twice as large as in the public generally (18%).

The Democratic-leaning Faith and Family Left are as likely as Steadfast Conservatives to be affiliated with a religion (just 7% are unaffiliated), but fewer are white evangelical Protestants and somewhat more identify as Catholic.

Solid Liberals are the least religious group – 41% are not affiliated with a religion; 10% describe themselves as atheists, 9% say they are agnostic and 22% say they are “nothing in particular.”

Religious Affiliation and the Typology Groups



2014 Political Typology.

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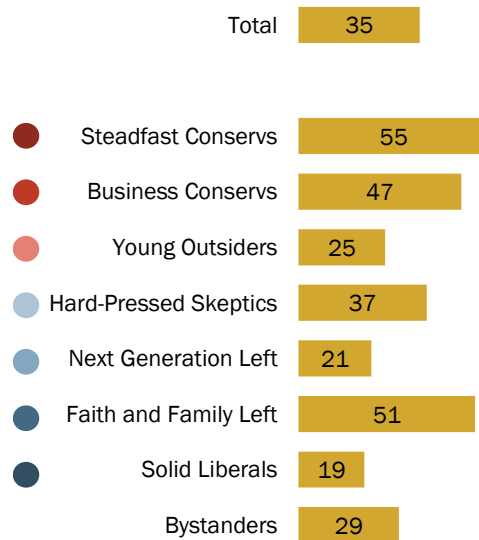
Most Steadfast Conservatives regularly attend religious services. Overall, 55% say they attend weekly or more. The Faith and Family Left are nearly as likely to go to religious services at least once a week (51%).

Many Business Conservatives also regularly attend services: 47% go at least once a week, compared with 35% of the public as a whole.

Only about two-in-ten of the Next Generation Left (21%) and Solid Liberals (19%) go to religious services weekly, making them the two typology groups least likely to be regular attenders.

How Often Do You Attend Religious Services?

% saying they attend weekly or more ...



2014 Political Typology.

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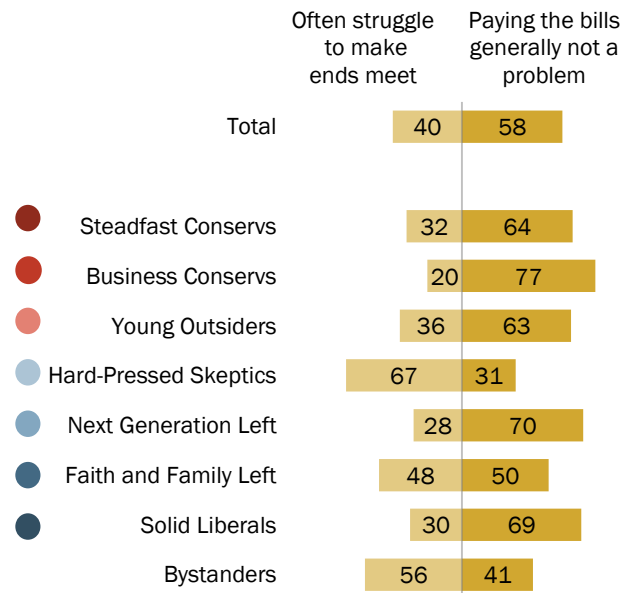
Who Feels Financially Stressed, Who Has Money in the Market?

The financial challenges facing the Hard-Pressed Skeptics, who have the lowest family incomes of the main typology groups, are shown by the large majority (67%) who say: “I often don’t have enough money to make ends meet.” That is by far the highest percentage of any typology group; even among the young struggling Bystanders, fewer (56%) say they routinely face financial shortfalls.

Notably, typology groups on both the right and left feel relatively comfortable financially. Nearly eight-in-ten Business Conservatives (77%) and 64% of Steadfast Conservatives, as well as large majorities of the Next Generation Left (70%) and Solid Liberals (69%), say “paying the bills is generally not a problem for me.”

Hard-Pressed Skeptics Often Don’t Have Enough Money to Make Ends Meet

% who say...



2014 Political Typology. Q50z.

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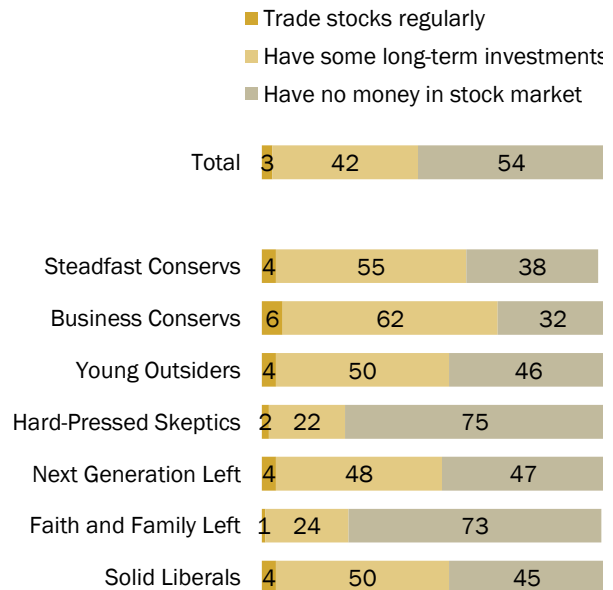
Hard-Pressed Skeptics face even greater financial challenges than the Faith and Family Left, but they are both equally unlikely to be stock market participants. Overall, 73% of the Faith and Family Left report having no money in the stock market, nearly identical to the 75% of Hard-Pressed Skeptics who are not in the market.

Slightly more than half of Solid Liberals (55%), Young Outsiders (54%) and the Next Generation Left (52%) say they have at least some long-term investments in the stock market.

Business Conservatives (68%) are the most likely to have money in the market, but even among Business Conservatives, just 6% say they regularly trade stocks and other funds.

Few Active Investors, Even Among Business Conservatives

% who...



2014 Political Typology. ATP(W3): INVEST.

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Leisure Activities

A majority of Americans (57%) say the phrase “outdoor person” describes them well, and this is true across six of the seven major typology groups; Solid Liberals (44%) are less likely than the other groups to say this description fits them well. And just 12% of Solid Liberals say the phrase “hunter, fisher or sportsman” describes them well. That also is the lowest percentage among typology groups.

On the other hand, while 53% of Solid Liberals say they are focused on health and fitness, only about a third of Steadfast Conservatives (34%) are focused on health and fitness.

Interest in sports and video games also differs across typology groups. Business Conservatives (44%) and Young Outsiders (41%) are more likely than Hard-Pressed Skeptics (30%) or Solid Liberals (32%) to say they are sports fans. And Steadfast Conservatives – the oldest of the typology groups – are less likely than those in almost all of the other groups to say the phrase “computer and video gamer” describes them well.

Leisure Activities of the Typology Groups: Hunting, Sports, Outdoors and Fitness

% saying each describes them well...

	Hunter, fisher or sportsman	Video or computer gamer	Sports fan	Outdoor person	Focused on health and fitness
Total	24	21	36	57	42
Steadfast Conservs	31	11	36	55	34
Business Conservs	33	16	44	58	40
Young Outsiders	26	22	41	64	48
Hard-Pressed Skeptics	21	21	30	62	40
Next Generation Left	20	22	38	57	43
Faith and Family Left	25	19	38	59	38
Solid Liberals	12	24	32	44	53

2014 Political Typology. ATP(W3): ME1a, ME3a, ME3b, ME3e, ME4a.

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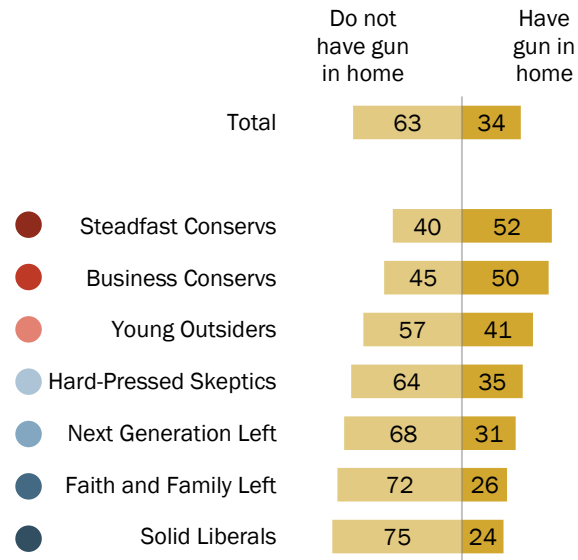
There also are wide differences across typology groups in reported gun ownership: About half in each of the two conservative groups say they have a gun, rifle or pistol in their homes (52% of Steadfast Conservatives, 50% of Business Conservatives).

Gun ownership also is relatively common among the Young Outsiders, who express liberal views on many social issues, but are supporters of gun rights (See Section 2). About four-in-ten (41%) Young Outsiders have a gun in their homes.

Only about a quarter of the Faith and Family Left (26%) and Solid Liberals (24%) have guns in their homes – roughly half the share of the two conservative groups.

Roughly Half of Steadfast, Business Conservatives Have Gun in Their Homes

% who...



2014 Political Typology. ATP(W3): GUN1.

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Use of Public Transportation; Recycling and Reusing

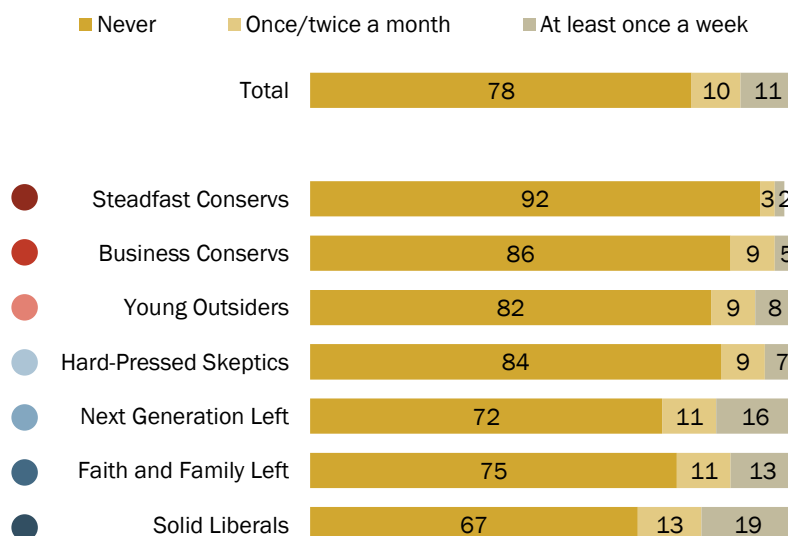
Most Americans (78%) say that in a typical month, they never use public transportation; 11% say they use it at least once a week, while 10% say they use it once or twice a month.

Public transportation use is higher on the left than right. About a third (32%) of Solid Liberals say they use public transportation at least once or twice a month, including 19% who use it at least once a week.

By contrast, 92% of Steadfast Conservatives say they never use public transportation in a typical month.

Solid Liberals Most Likely to Use Public Transportation

% who say they use public transportation...



2014 Political Typology. ATP(W3): TRANSPORT.

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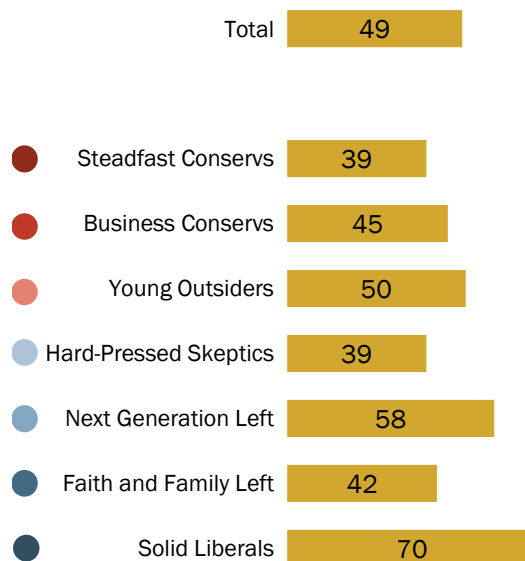
Nearly half of Americans (49%) say the phrase “recycle and reuse as a daily habit” describes them well; about as many (51%) say this does not describe them.

Solid Liberals are the most likely to describe recycling and reuse as part of their daily habits, seven-in-ten (70%) do this, along with 58% of the Next Generation Left.

Recycling is practiced less across most of the other typology groups. Only about four-in-ten Steadfast Conservatives (39%), Hard-Pressed Skeptics (39%) and the Faith and Family Left (42%) say they “recycle and reuse as a daily habit.”

Solid Liberals Most Likely to Recycle

% who say “recycle and reuse as a daily habit” describes them well...



2014 Political Typology. ATP(W3): ME2e.

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The Typology: Gender, Race, Education, Other Demographics

Demographic Characteristics of the Typology Groups

	Total	Solid Liberals	Faith and Family Left	Next Generation Left	Hard-Pressed Skeptics	Young Outsiders	Business Conserves	Steadfast Conserves	By-standers
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Men	49	44	45	49	42	48	62	59	47
Women	51	56	55	51	58	52	38	41	53
18-29	22	24	15	33	14	30	13	7	38
30-49	33	31	32	36	34	35	33	25	39
50-64	27	28	28	19	32	22	33	36	17
65+	17	16	24	11	19	12	20	31	6
White	66	69	41	68	61	73	85	87	48
Black	12	13	30	7	20	6	1	2	10
Hispanic	13	8	19	15	9	14	7	4	32
Post graduate	9	21	6	13	2	7	14	5	2
College grad	18	31	12	24	7	18	29	16	8
Some college	32	30	27	36	30	42	34	33	22
HS or less	40	18	54	26	60	33	22	46	67
<i>Family income</i>									
\$100,000+	15	22	8	23	5	16	28	16	4
\$75,000-100,000	10	12	6	13	5	13	16	13	6
\$30,000-\$75,000	32	32	31	30	26	36	33	39	23
<\$30,000	34	26	45	26	56	27	12	21	58
<i>Union household</i>									
Yes	16	20	18	18	15	16	11	16	11
No	83	80	80	81	85	84	88	81	89

2014 Political Typology. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

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Section 10: Political Participation, Interest and Knowledge

On several measures, three groups stand out for their participation in politics: Solid Liberals, Business Conservatives and Steadfast Conservatives. In addition to being the most likely to say they always or nearly always vote, these groups also donate money, contact elected officials and discuss politics with others at the highest rates.

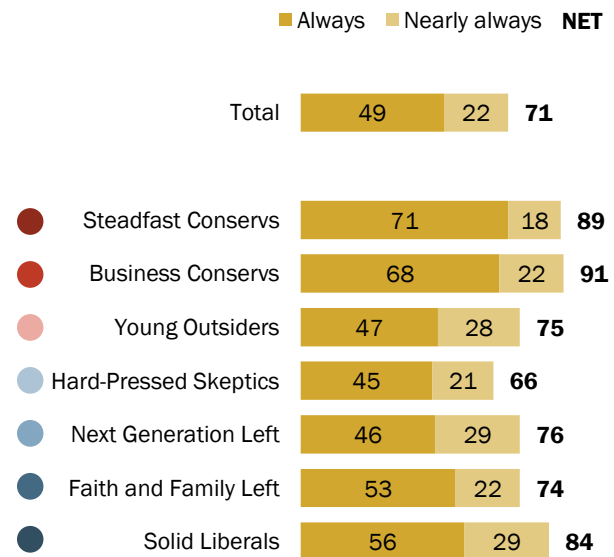
Overall, about seven-in-ten (73%) Americans are registered to vote and say they always (49%) or nearly always (22%) vote. This rises to about nine-in-ten Steadfast Conservatives (89%) and Business Conservatives (91%), and more than eight-in-ten Solid Liberals (84%)

Fewer in the Faith and Family Left (74%) always or nearly always vote, and vote intentions are comparable among the Next Generation Left (76%) and Young Outsiders (75%). Hard-Pressed Skeptics are the least likely to say they always or nearly always vote (66%).

A similar pattern emerges when it comes to paying attention to government and public affairs and engaging in political activities. Fully three-quarters of Business Conservatives (75%) follow what's going on in government and public affairs "most of the time," as do about two-thirds of Steadfast Conservatives (68%) and Solid Liberals (65%). Among the four groups in the middle of the typology, less than half follow government and public affairs to the same degree.

Steadfast, Business Conservatives Most Likely to Vote

% who say they vote...



2014 Political Typology. OFTVOTE. Based on total; asked of registered voters.

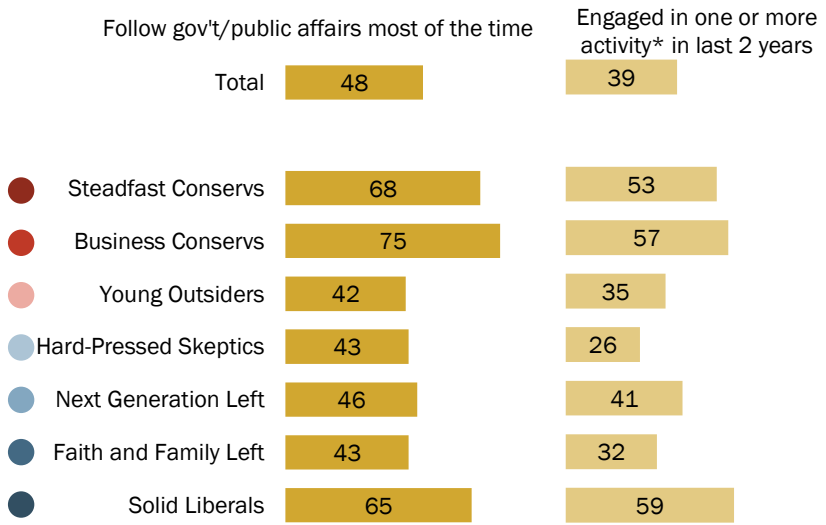
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The three more partisan groups are also more likely to engage in a variety of activities related to politics. About four-in-ten (39%) say they have donated money to a campaign or group working to elect a candidate, worked or volunteered for a campaign, contacted an elected official or attended a campaign event in the past two years.

More than half of Solid Liberals (59%), Business Conservatives (57%) and Steadfast Conservatives (53%) have engaged in one or more of those political activities in the past two years. The share drops to 41% among the Next Generation Left, 35% of Young Outsiders, 32% of the Faith and Family Left, and 26% of Hard-Pressed Skeptics.

Among Four Groups, Less Than Half Frequently Follow News About Government and Public Affairs

% who...



* Activities include donating money to a campaign or group working to elect a candidate, working/volunteering for a campaign, contacting an elected official and attending a campaign event.

2014 Political Typology. Q40, Q101, Q105.

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In general, that trend holds for each of the individual activities. Solid Liberals, Business Conservatives and Steadfast Conservatives are significantly more likely than people in the other groups to have donated money in the last two years. They are also much more likely to have contacted an elected official. Solid Liberals stand out as more likely than those in any other group to have worked or volunteered time for a candidate or campaign.

Solid Liberals, Conservative Groups Participate Most in Political Activities

	Total	Solid Liberals	Faith and Family Left	Next Generation Left	Hard-Pressed Skeptics	Young Outsiders	Business Conservs	Steadfast Conservs
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>In last 2 years...</i>								
Campaign donor	15	29	11	14	6	9	24	21
More than \$250	4	7	3	3	2	2	7	6
Worked/Volunteered for a campaign	8	15	8	7	4	6	9	9
Contacted elected official	28	44	19	29	17	25	44	42
Attended a campaign event	15	25	14	18	10	13	22	18

2014 Political Typology. Q101, Q102, Q105.

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Political Interest and Knowledge

Government and politics ranks alongside health and medicine as one of the general topics people are most interested in. Yet there are wide disparities between the typology groups. About half of Solid Liberals (52%), Business Conservatives (59%) and Steadfast Conservatives (54%) list politics and government as one of their top-three interests. Among the other groups, far fewer list politics as one of their top interests.

Just 29% of both Young Outsiders and the Next Generation Left rank politics as one of the topics they are most interested in, as do 22% of the Faith and Family Left. And among Hard-Pressed Skeptics, only 16% rate politics and government as a top interest, near the bottom of the list. (Note: These questions were asked only of internet users, 89% of the general population.)

Which Topics Are You Most Interested in?

% who say each topic is one of the three they are most interested in...

Total %	Solid Liberals %	Faith and Family Left %	Next Generation Left %	Hard- Pressed Skeptics %	Young Outsiders %	Business Conservs %	Steadfast Conservs %
Health 37	Politics 52	Health 41	Sci/Tech 41	Health 48	Health 38	Politics 59	Politics 54
Politics 36	Sci/Tech 43	Religion 37	Health 36	Religion 32	Sci/Tech 32	Religion 38	Religion 42
Sci/Tech 32	Health 39	Community events 26	Politics 29	Entertain 30	Sports 30	Business 30	Health 33
Religion 28	Religion 22	Entertain 23	Entertain 24	Community events 29	Politics 29	Sci/Tech 29	Community events 23
Sports 23	Art/Theater 21	Sports 23	Community events 23	Sci/Tech 26	Entertain 24	Health 24	Sports 21
Community events 22	Community events 18	Politics 22	Sports 22	Sports 25	Community events 21	Sports 21	Sci/Tech 20
Entertain 20	Sports 18	Sci/Tech 19	Art/Theater 21	Politics 16	Business 21	Community events 19	Business 14
Business 16	Entertain 13	Business 17	Religion 18	Art/Theater 15	Religion 20	Entertain 8	Entertain 9
Art/Theater 14	Business 12	Art/Theater 7	Business 17	Business 8	Art/Theater 11	Art/Theater 6	Art/Theater 3

2014 Political Typology. ATP(W1): Q1/Q2. Respondents were asked about their interest in nine topics. Those who selected more than three were then asked to select the three they were most interested in. Based on web sample.

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In addition to being more interested in government and politics, Steadfast Conservatives, Business Conservatives and Solid Liberals are the most likely to discuss government and politics with others; about six-in-ten report doing so at least a few times a week, compared with four-in-ten or fewer of the other groups.

Another key measure of political engagement is how knowledgeable people are about the current political landscape, and here again the more ideological groups score far higher. Nationwide, just 40% of Americans can correctly identify the partisan balance in both the House of Representatives and the Senate (that Republicans have the majority in the former, and Democrats in the latter). The remaining six-in-ten know only one (33%) or neither (28%) of those facts.

Business Conservatives are the most likely to correctly identify the majority party in both houses of Congress (69%), followed by Solid Liberals (60%) and Steadfast Conservatives (54%).

Fewer than half in any of the other groups can correctly identify the majority party in both houses. About four-in-ten (42%) of the Next Generation Left, just three-in-ten (30%) Young Outsiders, and only about a quarter of the Faith and Family Left (26%) and Hard-Pressed Skeptics (23%) are able to correctly identify both.

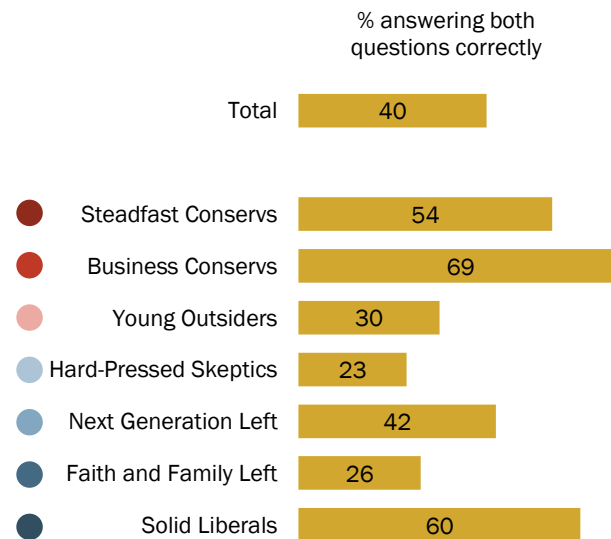
These differences are exhibited in how people communicate about politics as well. The two most conservative groups and the Solid Liberals are more likely than those in other groups to say they enjoy talking about politics with friends and family.

In addition, those three groups are the most likely to have friends who share their views on politics. More than half of Steadfast Conservatives (58%) say most of their close friends share their views, as do 49% of Business Conservatives and 45% of Solid Liberals. By contrast, far fewer in the middle four groups say this about their close friends, instead saying they either have many friends with different points of view, or simply that they don't know their friends' political views.

Who Controls the Senate and House?

Which has House majority: Republicans or Democrats?

Which has Senate majority: Republicans or Democrats?

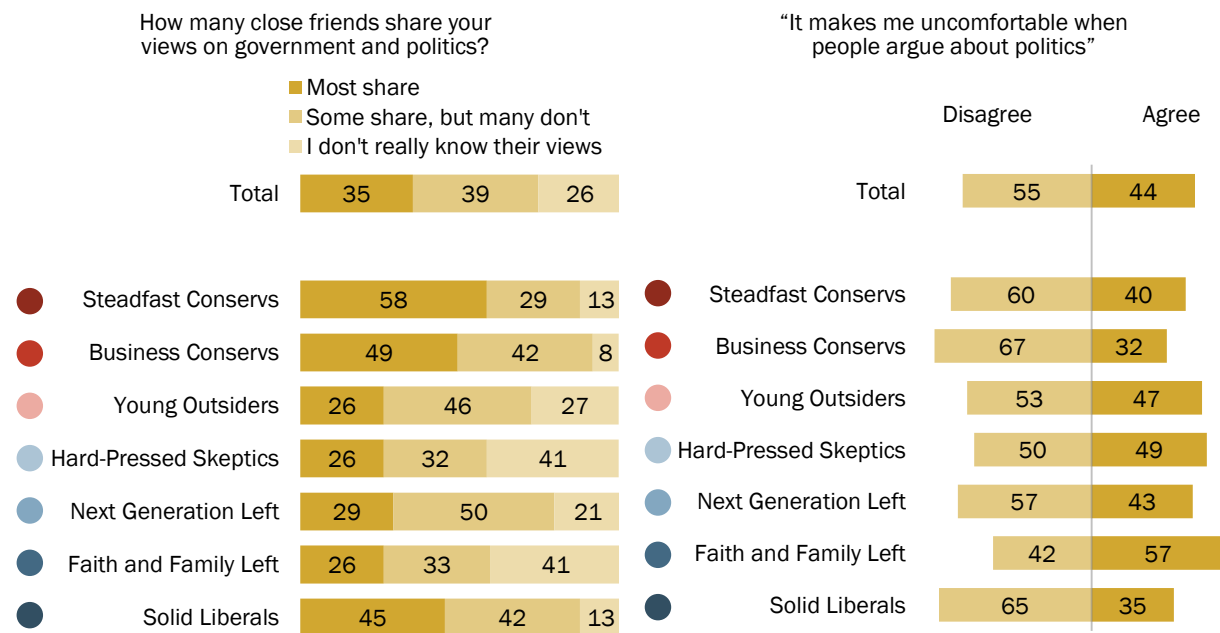


2014 Political Typology. Q41, Q42.

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In that same vein, those three groups are more likely to disagree than agree with the statement: “It makes me uncomfortable when people argue about politics.” By contrast, more among the Faith and Family Left agree than disagree that they are uncomfortable when people argue about politics (57%-42%).

Most Faith and Family Left Uncomfortable When People Argue About Politics



2014 Political Typology. ATP(W1): Q44, ATP(W3): AGREE2.

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Appendix 1: Typology Group Profiles

● STEADFAST CONSERVATIVES

12% OF ADULT POPULATION / 15% OF REGISTERED VOTERS / 19% OF VERY ENGAGED

- 84% Rep/Lean Rep (56% Rep, 28% Lean Rep)

Basic description: This overwhelmingly Republican group holds very conservative attitudes across most issues, including social policy and the size and scope of government. However, they are critical of business and Wall Street. Steadfast Conservatives also express highly negative attitudes toward immigrants and take a skeptical view of U.S. global involvement.

Defining values: Among all typology groups, Steadfast Conservatives are the most likely to say they are angry with the federal government. Just 12% favor same-sex marriage and 24% support legal abortion – the lowest shares of any group. Fully 81% of Steadfast Conservatives think that “the growing number of newcomers from other countries threatens traditional American customs and values.” Most think that U.S. efforts to solve global problems usually make things worse and just 39% think free trade agreements are good for the United States, the lowest percentage of any group.

Political attitudes: Steadfast Conservatives are highly engaged in politics: fully 74% say they always or nearly always vote in primary elections. They overwhelmingly supported Mitt Romney in 2012; this year, 88% support the Republican candidate in their congressional district. Steadfast Conservatives have favorable opinions of several possible GOP candidates in 2016, but just 44% have a favorable view of New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie.

Who they are: Nearly nine-in-ten (87%) are non-Hispanic white and 59% are male. Steadfast Conservatives are the oldest typology group (31% are 65 or older) and have the highest share of white evangelical Protestants (43%). They are less educated and have lower family incomes than Business Conservatives. Still, 64% of Steadfast Conservatives say “paying the bills is generally not a problem.”

Lifestyle notes: Many are regular churchgoers (55% attend religious services at least weekly), while 52% have a gun in their households.

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KEY BELIEFS

	General Public	Steadfast Conservatives
	%	%
Government is almost always wasteful and inefficient	56	91
Poor people today have it easy because they can get government benefits without doing anything in return	44	86
Government regulation of business usually does more harm than good	47	85
It is the responsibility of the federal government to make sure all Americans have health care coverage	47	7
Oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally	39	84
Our country has made the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites	49	81
This country been successful more because of its reliance on long-standing principles than its ability to change	44	78
The country's best years are behind us	49	76
This country has gone too far in its efforts to protect the environment	25	75
Immigrants today are a burden on our country because they take our jobs, housing and health care	35	73
The Islamic religion is more likely than others to encourage violence among its believers	38	72
The best way to ensure peace is through military strength	30	71
U.S. efforts to solve problems around the world usually end up making things worse	40	55
Society is better off if people make marriage and having children a priority	46	80
Religion is a very important part of my life	66	83
Humans and other living things have existed in their present form since the beginning of time	34	53

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● BUSINESS CONSERVATIVES

10% OF ADULT POPULATION / 12% OF REGISTERED VOTERS / 17% OF VERY ENGAGED

- 86% Rep/Lean Rep (49% Rep, 37% Lean Rep)

Basic description: Business Conservatives are traditional small-government Republicans. Overwhelming percentages think that government is almost always wasteful and it does too much better left to businesses and individuals. Business Conservatives differ from Steadfast Conservatives in their strong support for Wall Street and business more generally. There are other important differences as well: Most Business Conservatives think that immigrants strengthen the country and take a positive view of U.S. global involvement. They are less socially conservative than Steadfast Conservatives.

Defining values: Business Conservatives are more likely than other typology groups to identify as “libertarians,” though just 27% say that term describes them well. Their political values and attitudes do reflect a libertarian philosophy in some respects, though there are important differences as well. They are the only group in which a majority (67%) believes the economic system is fair to most Americans rather than unfairly tilted in favor of the powerful. Business Conservatives are not liberal on most social issues, but they are more progressive than Steadfast Conservatives. For instance, while nearly half of Business Conservatives (49%) oppose same-sex marriage, 58% say homosexuality should be accepted rather than discouraged.

Political attitudes: They have favorable impressions of several possible GOP candidates in 2016, but they are most favorable toward Rep. Paul Ryan (79% favorable). Business Conservatives also are more likely than Steadfast Conservatives to have a favorable view of New Jersey Gov. Christ Christie (56% vs. 44%). They are knowledgeable about politics and are politically engaged – 71% say they always or nearly always vote in primary elections.

Who they are: Business Conservatives are the most affluent typology group – 45% have family incomes of \$75,000 or more; 28% have incomes of at least \$100,000. Most Business Conservatives are 50 or older, but as a group they are not as old as Steadfast Conservatives. Most are white non-Hispanic (85%) and male (62%). Roughly three-quarters (77%) of Business Conservatives have attended college and 43% have a four-year degree. Among Steadfast Conservatives, only about half (54%) have been to college and just 21% have completed their degrees.

Lifestyle notes: Most Business Conservatives live in the suburbs (54%). Two-thirds of Business Conservatives (68%) have investments in the stock market and 57% say they are interested in business and finance – both figures are highest among typology groups.

KEY BELIEFS

	General Public	Business Conservatives
	%	%
It is <u>not</u> the responsibility of the federal government to make sure all Americans have health care coverage	50	92
Government is doing too many things better left to businesses and individuals	51	90
The government today can't afford to do much more to help the needy	51	89
Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard	65	88
Government is almost always wasteful and inefficient	56	88
Some future reductions to Social Security need to be considered	31	49
Stricter environmental laws cost too many jobs and hurt the economy	39	84
Wall Street helps the American economy more than it hurts	45	74
Business corporations make too much profit	56	10
It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs	35	67
The best way to ensure peace is through military strength	30	67
Immigrants today strengthen our country because of their hard work and talents	57	64
I worry the government is getting too involved in the issue of morality	62	71
It is not necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values	53	66
Homosexuality should be accepted by society	62	58

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● YOUNG OUTSIDERS

14% OF ADULT POPULATION, 15% OF REGISTERED VOTERS, 11% OF VERY ENGAGED

- 49% Rep/Lean Rep (23% Rep, 26% Lean Rep); 35% Dem/Lean Dem

Basic description: This relatively young, largely independent group holds a mix of conservative and liberal views. And while more lean toward the Republican Party than the Democratic Party, Young Outsiders express unfavorable opinions of both major parties. They are skeptical of activist government; a substantial majority views government as wasteful and inefficient. Yet they diverge from the two conservative typology groups – Steadfast Conservatives and Business Conservatives – in their strong support for the environment and many liberal social policies.

Defining values: A large majority of Young Outsiders (81%) think “poor people today have it easy because they can get government benefits without doing anything in return.” That is among the highest share of any typology group. Two-thirds (66%) say government is doing too much to solve problems, while only about half as many (32%) want it to do more. Yet most Young Outsiders favor government action to protect the environment; 68% say stricter environmental laws are worth the cost. Majorities of Young Outsiders favor same-sex marriage (68%) and legalizing marijuana (67%), while 58% say abortion should be legal in all or most cases. However, they also are strong supporters of gun rights. About six-in-ten (63%) say it is more important to protect the right of Americans to own guns while just 35% think it is more important to control gun ownership.

Political attitudes: In this fall’s midterms, Young Outsiders favor the Republican in their district by 53% to 33%. Yet they are not deeply engaged in politics. Only 42% say they follow what’s going on in politics and government most of the time, and just 30% know that Democrats have a majority in the Senate and that Republicans control the House. Young Outsiders have divided views of many political figures; no leading Republican is viewed more positively than negatively.

Who they are: Young Outsiders are one of the youngest typology groups; 30% are under 30 and most are under 50. About three-quarters (73%) are non-Hispanic whites, and about as many are male (48%) as female (52%). They are relatively secure financially, for their age profile, and most (63%) say “paying the bills is generally not a problem.”

Lifestyle notes: Young Outsiders are detached from religion as well as politics. Just 25% say they attend religious services at least weekly. Most Young Outsiders say it is important to live in a community with high quality public schools and where they can live near extended family. Relatively few place priority on living near people who share their religious faith (23%) or political views (18%).

KEY BELIEFS

	General Public	Young Outsiders
	%	%
Government aid to the poor does more harm than good	48	86
Government can't afford to do much more to help the needy	51	76
Government is almost always wasteful and inefficient	56	75
Government regulation of business is necessary to protect the public interest	47	34
Homosexuality should be accepted by society	62	78
Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost	56	68
Use of marijuana should be legal	54	67
More important to protect gun rights than to control gun ownership	49	63
Abortion should be legal in all or most cases	51	58
Society is better off if people make marriage and having children a priority	46	30
We should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate on problems here at home	60	85
U.S. efforts to solve problems around the world usually end up making things worse	40	59

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● HARD-PRESSED SKEPTICS

13% OF ADULT POPULATION, 13% OF REGISTERED VOTERS, 9% OF VERY ENGAGED

- 53% Dem/Lean Dem (37% Dem, 16% Lean Dem); 32% Rep/Lean Rep

Basic description: Deeply financially-stressed and distrustful of government, Hard-Pressed Skeptics lean toward the Democratic Party but have reservations about both political parties. They want government to do more to solve problems, but have doubts about its efficiency. Hard-Pressed Skeptics are dissatisfied with conditions in the country and their communities. They are among the most cynical about the ability of individuals to improve their lot through hard work. These attitudes may reflect their distressed financial conditions: Hard-Pressed Skeptics have the lowest family incomes of any of the typology groups.

Defining values: Seven-in-ten (71%) Hard-Pressed Skeptics say the poor have hard lives because government benefits don't go far enough to help them live decently. Despite their strong support for a government safety net, however, most take a dim view of government performance. Fully 72% say government is wasteful and inefficient, far higher than any other Democratic-leaning group. Their opinions about business and Wall Street are equally negative. More generally, 74% think the U.S. economic system favors powerful interests. About eight-in-ten (79%) view immigrants as a burden on the country. They also are wary of U.S. global involvement. An overwhelming 87% of Hard-Pressed Skeptics think the U.S. should pay less attention to overseas problems and concentrate more on problems at home.

Political attitudes: Just 39% of Hard-Pressed Skeptics say they are interested in government and politics, the lowest percentage of any typology group. Fewer than a quarter (23%) are aware of which parties control the House and Senate. In 2012, 62% of registered voters in this group say they voted for Barack Obama. But today, just 44% of Hard-Pressed Skeptics approve of Obama's job performance. Just 26% have a favorable view of House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi while 39% view her unfavorably. But Hillary Clinton is popular with Hard-Pressed Skeptics: 62% have a favorable impression of Clinton.

Who they are: About six-in-ten (61%) are non-Hispanic whites; 20% are black, while 9% are Hispanic. Hard-Pressed Skeptics have the highest share of women (58%) of any typology group. Just 9% are college graduates, by far the lowest percentage of all the groups; 60% have no more than a high school education. More than half (56%) have annual family incomes less than \$30,000. About half (51%) are 50 or older, which is somewhat higher than the share of older Americans in the public (44%).

Lifestyle notes: Only about a third of Hard-Pressed Skeptics (32%) say they work-full-time. Nearly half (46%) live in the suburbs, but more express a preference for living in a small town than in a suburb or city.

KEY BELIEFS

	General Public %	Hard-Pressed Skeptics %
I often don't have enough money to make ends meet	40	67
Hard work and determination are no guarantee of success for most people	32	65
The country can't solve many of its important problems	50	64
The country's best years are behind us	49	61
Government is almost always wasteful and inefficient	56	72
Poor people have hard lives because government benefits don't go far enough	47	71
Government should do more to help the needy even if it means going deeper into debt	43	66
Government regulation of business is necessary to protect the public interest	47	28
Immigrants today are a burden on the country	35	79
Business corporations make too much profit	56	79
Wall Street hurts the economy more than it helps	42	54
U.S. should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate at home	60	87
U.S. effort to solve problems around the world usually end up making things worse	40	57
Free trade agreements with other countries have been a bad thing for U.S.	30	44
Religion is a very important part of life	66	76
Homosexuality should be accepted by society	62	49
Abortion should be legal in all or most cases	51	44

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● NEXT GENERATION LEFT

12% OF ADULT POPULATION / 13% OF REGISTERED VOTERS / 11% OF VERY ENGAGED

- 65% Dem/Lean Dem (35% Dem, 29% Lean Dem)

Basic description: Young, well-educated and financially comfortable, the Next Generation Left have very liberal attitudes on many issues, including homosexuality and abortion, the environment and foreign policy. They are supportive of an activist government, but wary of expanding the social safety net. They also have relatively positive views of Wall Street's impact on the economy. While most affiliate with the Democratic Party or lean Democratic, few consider themselves strong Democrats.

Defining values: Fully 88% of the Next Generation Left say that homosexuality should be accepted by society and 78% favor same-sex marriage. Just 24% believe society is better off if people make getting married and having children a priority. The Next Generation Left are not critical of government – 67% say it “often does a better job than people give it credit for.” And most think government aid to the poor does more good than harm. Yet 56% say the government cannot afford to do much more to help the needy. The Next Generation Left value racial and ethnic diversity, but just 19% think that racial discrimination is holding back many blacks; far more (68%) say blacks who can't ahead are responsible for their own condition.

Political attitudes: The Next Generation Left were solidly in the Democratic camp in 2012 and are likely to be there again this year – 61% of registered voters support the Democratic candidate for Congress in their district, or lean Democratic, in a 2014 ballot test. However, 49% think the Democratic Party “too often sees government as the only way to solve problems.” Only about a third of the Next Generation Left (35%) are Democrats and just 15% say they are strong Democrats. Still, most (65%) at least lean to the Democratic Party. This group has the highest share of self-described moderates (53%) in the political typology.

Who they are: About two-thirds (68%) are non-Hispanic whites and 15% are Hispanic. One of the two youngest groups, the average age is 41 and a third (33%) are younger than 30. Roughly three-quarters (74%) have some college experience and 62% are financially satisfied.

Lifestyle notes: Only about half of the Next Generation Left (47%) view religion as very important and only about one-in-five (21%) attend services at least weekly. Most (71%) have an interest in science and technology. While 57% say it is important to live close to museums and theaters, an even higher percentage (70%) value access to the outdoors for hiking, fishing and camping.

KEY BELIEFS

	General Public	Next Generation Left
	%	%
Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost	56	81
Government aid to the poor does more good than harm	47	68
The government today can't afford to do much more to help the needy	51	56
Wall Street HELPS the American economy more than it hurts	45	56
Most corporations make a fair and reasonable amount of profit	39	45
It is NOT necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values	53	91
Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard	65	77
Immigrants today strengthen our country because of their hard work and talents	57	83
Favor allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally	54	78
Blacks who can't get ahead are mostly responsible for their own condition	63	68
Our country has made the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites	49	67
Society is better off if people make marriage and having children a priority	46	24
Good diplomacy is the best way to ensure peace	62	76
Free trade agreements with other countries have been good for the U.S.	59	73
Relying too much on military force to defeat terrorism creates hatred that leads to more terrorism	57	71
It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs	35	54

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● FAITH AND FAMILY LEFT

15% OF ADULT POPULATION, 16% OF REGISTERED VOTERS, 12% OF VERY ENGAGED

- 61% Dem/Lean Dem (46% Dem, 15% Lean Dem)

Basic description: The Faith and Family Left combine strong support for activist government with conservative attitudes on many social issues. They are highly diverse – this is the only typology group that is “majority-minority.” The Faith and Family Left favor increased government aid for the poor even if it adds to the deficit and believe that government should do more to solve national problems. They oppose same-sex marriage and legalizing marijuana. Religion and family are at the center of their lives. Most say it is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral.

Defining values: Fully 85% of the Faith and Family Left say religion is very important and 51% want the government to do more to protect morality -- the highest percentage of any typology group. Most support government aid to the poor: 59% say it does more good than harm because people are unable to escape poverty unless their basic needs are met. Fully 74% support affirmative action programs and just 23% think the country has made needed changes to give blacks equal rights. Yet a majority of the Faith and Family Left (57%) say that blacks who are unable to get ahead are responsible for their own condition.

Political attitudes: Most say they voted for Obama in 2012 and this year 63% of registered voters support the Democratic candidate for Congress in their district. Yet they have the highest share of self-described conservatives (37%) of any Democratic-leaning typology group. Just half know that the GOP has a majority in the House and even fewer (44%) know that Democrats have a majority in the Senate.

Who they are: The Faith and Family Left includes the highest share of African Americans (30%) and Hispanics (19%) of any typology group; they also have the largest share of foreign-born (18%). One of the least educated (54% have no more than a high school education), and lowest income groups (45% make less than \$30,000 a year). Roughly half (51%) are 50 and older.

Lifestyle notes: Two-thirds (66%) say they are interested in religion and spirituality. Roughly half (51%) attend services at least weekly. Fully 73% say compassion and helping others are core values. Just 38% are interested in health and fitness, among the lowest shares of any typology group.

KEY BELIEFS

	General Public	Faith & Family Left
	%	%
Government regulation of business is necessary to protect the public interest	47	67
Government often does a better job than people give it credit for	40	63
Government aid to poor does more good than harm	46	59
Government should do more to help the needy even if it means going deeper into debt	43	58
Religion is very important part of life	66	85
Society is better off when people make marriage and having children a priority	46	64
Humans and other living things have evolved over time	61	44
Racial discrimination is the main reason why many blacks can't get ahead these days	27	31
View affirmative action programs as a good thing	63	74
Immigrants strengthen our country because of their hard work and talents	57	70
Homosexuality should be accepted by society	62	43
Favor allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally	54	37
Abortion should be legal in all or most cases	51	40
Marijuana should be legal	54	43

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● SOLID LIBERALS

15% OF ADULT POPULATION / 17% OF REGISTERED VOTERS / 21% OF VERY ENGAGED

- 89% Dem/Lean Dem (61% Dem, 28% Lean Dem)

BASIC DESCRIPTION: Highly educated and affluent, Solid Liberals strongly support the social safety net and take very liberal positions on virtually all issues. Most say they always vote Democratic and they are unflagging supporters of Barack Obama. Solid Liberals are very optimistic about the nation’s future and are the most likely to say that America’s success is linked to its ability to change, rather than its reliance on long-standing principles. On foreign policy, Solid Liberals overwhelmingly believe that good diplomacy – rather than military strength – is the best way to ensure peace; in addition, most say that relying too much on military force to defeat terrorism creates hatred that fuels more terrorism.

DEFINING VALUES: Fully 83% of Solid Liberals say the government should do more to help the needy, even if it means going deeper into debt. About as many (87%) say government regulation of business is necessary to protect the public interest. An equally large majority (87%) says abortion should be legal in all or most cases; 44% say there should be no restrictions at all on abortion. Nearly six-in-ten (58%) say that religion is not that important to them. Eight-in-ten say racial discrimination is the main reason blacks can’t get ahead; among the public generally, just 27% express this view.

POLITICAL ATTITUDES: Solid Liberals strongly backed Barack Obama in 2012 and remain supportive of him today: 84% approve of his job performance, with 51% approving very strongly. Solid Liberals view other leading Democrats positively as well. Nearly nine-in-ten (88%) have a favorable opinion of Hillary Clinton. Sen. Elizabeth Warren is not as well known; still, 61% view the Massachusetts senator favorably while just 9% view her unfavorably. About as many have a *very* favorable impression of Warren as Clinton (40% Warren, 42% Clinton). While Solid Liberals view many leading Republicans unfavorably, they have especially negative opinions of Sen. Ted Cruz: 2% have a favorable opinion of Cruz, compared with 71% who view him unfavorably – 62% *very* unfavorably.

WHO THEY ARE: The most highly educated of the typology groups, 52% have college degrees and 21% have graduate degrees. They also are the most urban group (47% live in urban areas), and are generally satisfied with their financial situation. A majority of Solid Liberals (56%) are women. Nearly half (46%) seldom or never attend religious services.

LIFESTYLE NOTES: Solid Liberals prefer an urban lifestyle: 45% say if they could live anywhere they wanted, they would live in a city. And 73% would rather live in a community with smaller houses closer to schools and shopping, than one with larger houses where things are farther apart; that is the highest percentage of any typology group. A large majority (69%) values living in a community that is in close proximity to art museums and theaters. Just 12% say the description “hunter, fisher or sportsman” fits them well, the lowest share of any typology group.

KEY BELIEFS

	General Public	Solid Liberals
	%	%
Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost	56	93
U.S. economic system unfairly favors powerful interests	62	88
Government regulation of business is necessary to protect the public interest	47	87
Government should do more to help the needy even if it means going deeper into debt	43	83
Business corporations make too much profit	56	80
Solid evidence that global warming is caused by human activity	40	78
Government often does a better job than people give it credit for	40	70
Immigrants today strengthen our country because of their hard work and talents	57	93
Abortion should be legal in all or most cases	51	87
Racial discrimination is the main reason why many blacks can't get ahead these days	27	80
This country has been successful more because of its ability to change than reliance on long-standing principles	51	79
Children are better off when a parent stays home to focus on the family	60	40
Good diplomacy is the best way to ensure peace	62	91
It's best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs	35	55

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BYSTANDERS

10% OF ADULT POPULATION, 0% OF REGISTERED VOTERS

- 43% Dem/Lean Dem (19% Dem, 24% Lean Dem), 23% Rep/Lean Rep (7% Rep, 16% Lean Rep), 34% Ind/Other no leaning

Basic description: Bystanders are on the sidelines of the political process, either by choice or because they are ineligible to vote. None are currently registered to vote. Most follow government and public affairs only now and then (32%) or hardly at all (32%).

Who they are: Nearly four-in-ten Bystanders (38%) are under 30. About a third (32%) are Hispanic, 10% are black and 48% are non-Hispanic whites. A third were born outside the United States. Bystanders have low levels of education and household income. Two-thirds (67%) have no college experience; just 11% are college graduates. Nearly six-in-ten (58%) have family incomes of \$30,000 or less.

Lifestyle notes: Bystanders like the outdoors: 66% think of themselves as an “outdoor person.” In addition, 35% describe themselves as a “video or computer gamer.” Among the public generally, just 21% think of themselves as video gamers. Bystanders are more likely to say they are interested in celebrities and entertainment than the public overall (64% vs. 44%); about two-thirds (64%) are interested in health and medicine, and 50% follow science and technology. Bystanders express relatively low interest in business and finance and, not surprisingly, government and politics.

Appendix 2: About the Political Typology

The 2014 political typology divides the public into seven politically engaged groups, along with an eighth group of less engaged Bystanders. The assignment of individuals to one of the seven core typology groups is based on their responses to 23 questions about social and political values.

The questions used in the typology construction are in a balanced alternative format where respondents choose which of two statements most closely reflects their own views (Q25 and Q50 in the topline). Items included in the typology construction measure a variety of dimensions of political values and are used to group people in multi dimensional political space. Many of these values are similar to those used in past typology studies; however this year's typology is a departure from past analyses because it uses individual questions; in prior years, scales measuring underlying political dimensions were constructed using many of the same questions. This new approach allowed for the inclusion of some additional values not used in prior typologies (for instance, values about U.S. involvement in world affairs). In addition, unlike previous typologies, this year's typology does not include any measure of party affiliation in the model, nor does it include measures of personal financial security.

The typology groups are created using cluster analysis, a statistical procedure that uses respondents' scores on all 23 items to sort them into relatively homogeneous groups. The tables on the following pages show each of the questions and the distribution of responses among of each of the seven typology groups (excluding Bystanders).

Cluster analysis is not an exact process. Different cluster solutions are possible using the same data depending on model specifications and even the order in which respondents are sorted. In order to address the sensitivity of cluster analysis to the order in which cases are entered, each cluster model was run several thousand times, and the results compared, to identify the solution that produced the set of groups that were both homogeneous internally and different from one another with respect to the set of political values. In technical terms, the solution for each model with the lowest sum of squared error of the clusters was chosen. Models with different numbers of clusters were examined, and the results evaluated for their effectiveness in producing cohesive groups that were sufficiently distinct from one another, large enough in size to be analytically practical and substantively meaningful.

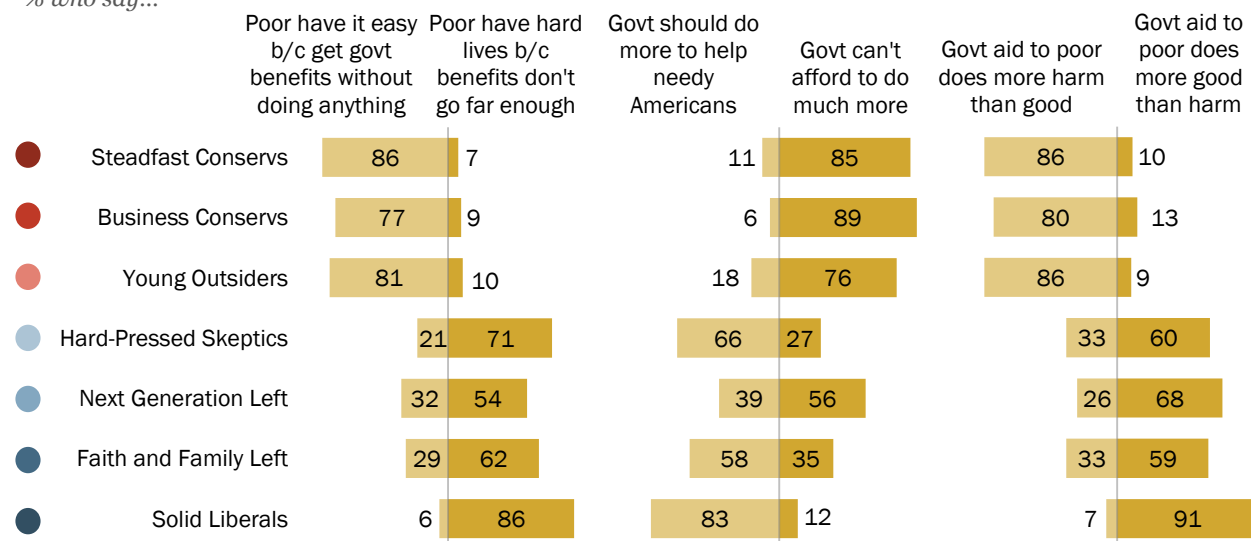
While each model differed somewhat from the others, all of them shared certain key features. The final model selected to produce the political typology was judged to be strongest from a statistical point of view, most persuasive from a substantive point of view, and was representative of the general patterns seen across the various cluster solutions.

As in past typologies, a measure of political attentiveness and voting participation was used to extract the “Bystander” group, people who are largely not engaged or involved in politics, before the remaining respondents were sorted into groups. Bystanders are defined as those who are: 1) Not registered to vote; 2) Say they seldom or never vote; and 3) Do not follow government and public affairs most of the time. They represent 10% of the overall population and were held aside prior to scale development and assignment of the remaining 90% of respondents to their typology groups.

Questions Used in Creating the Political Typology

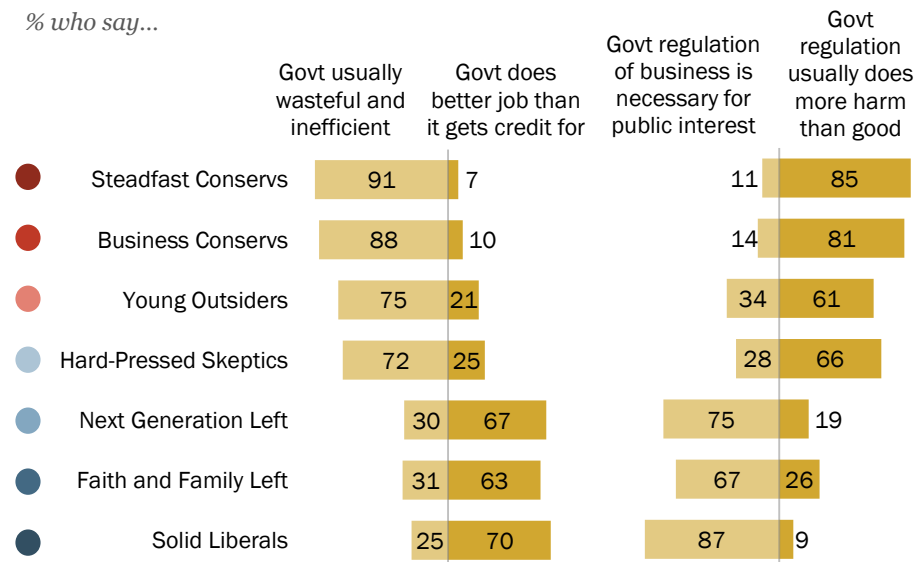
Views of the Social Safety Net

% who say...



Views of Government

% who say...



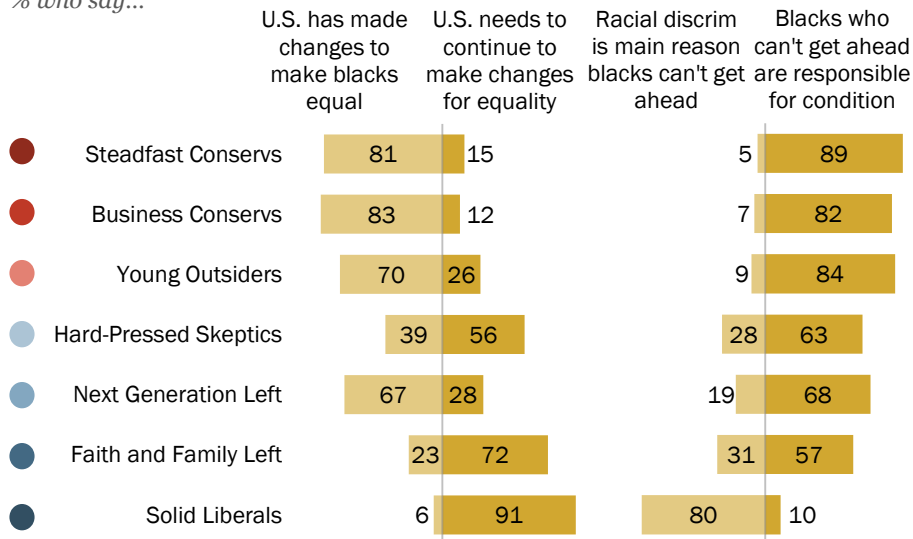
See topline for full question wording for each item. "Don't know" responses not shown.

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Questions Used in Creating the Political Typology Continued...

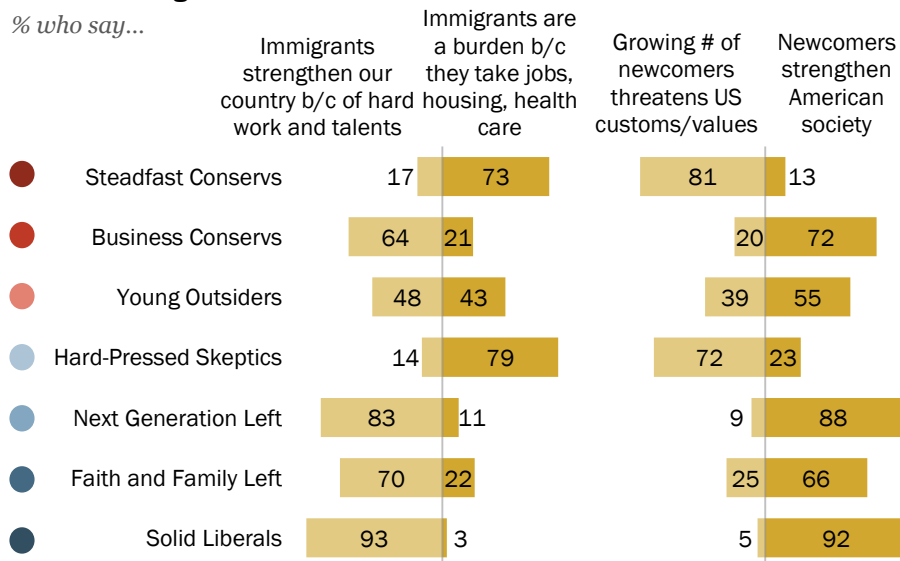
Views about Race

% who say...



Views of Immigrants

% who say...



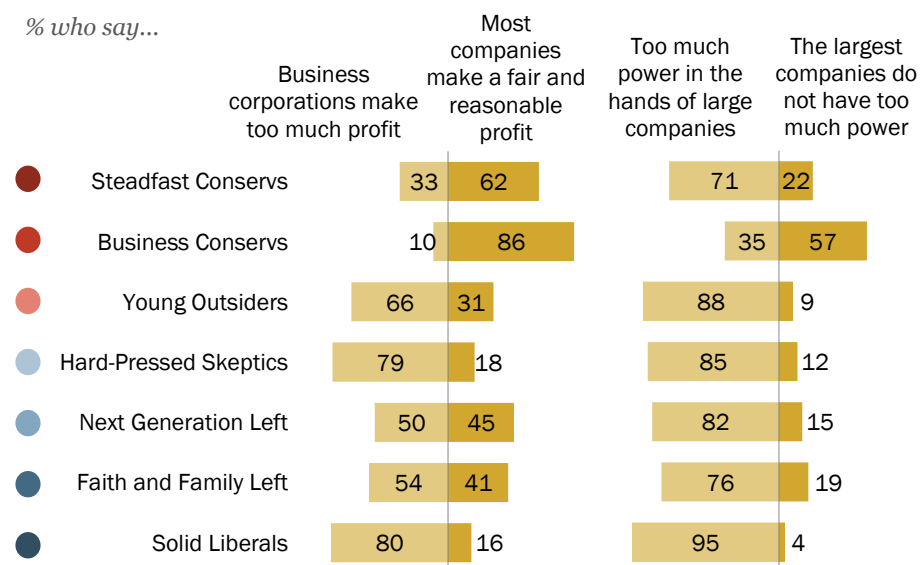
See topline for full question wording for each item. "Don't know" responses not shown.

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Questions Used in Creating the Political Typology Continued...

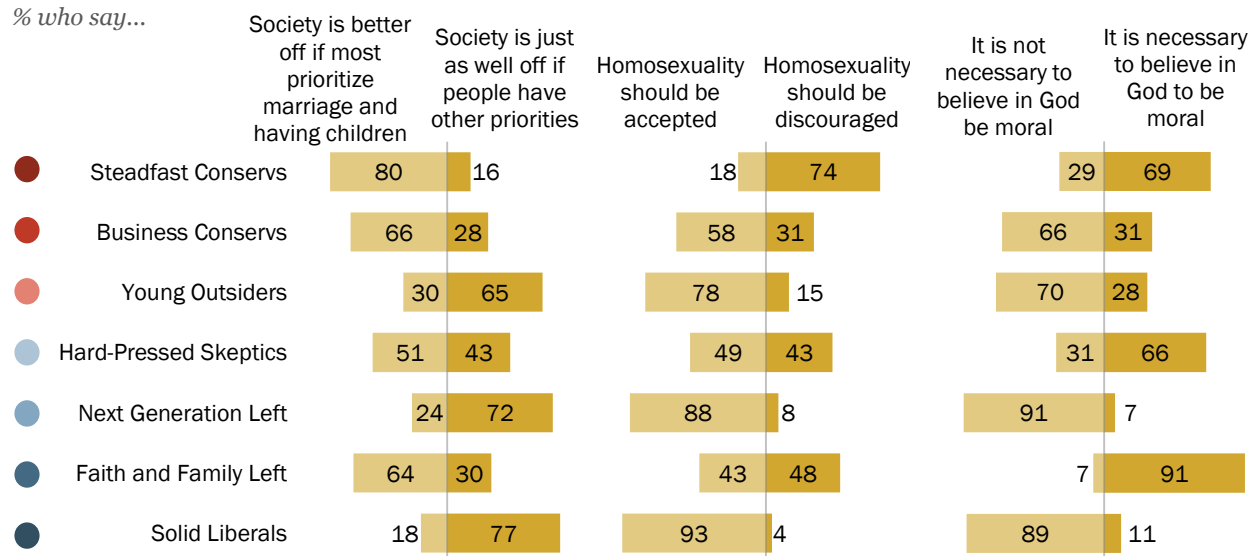
Views of Business

% who say...



Views about Family, Religion, Homosexuality

% who say...



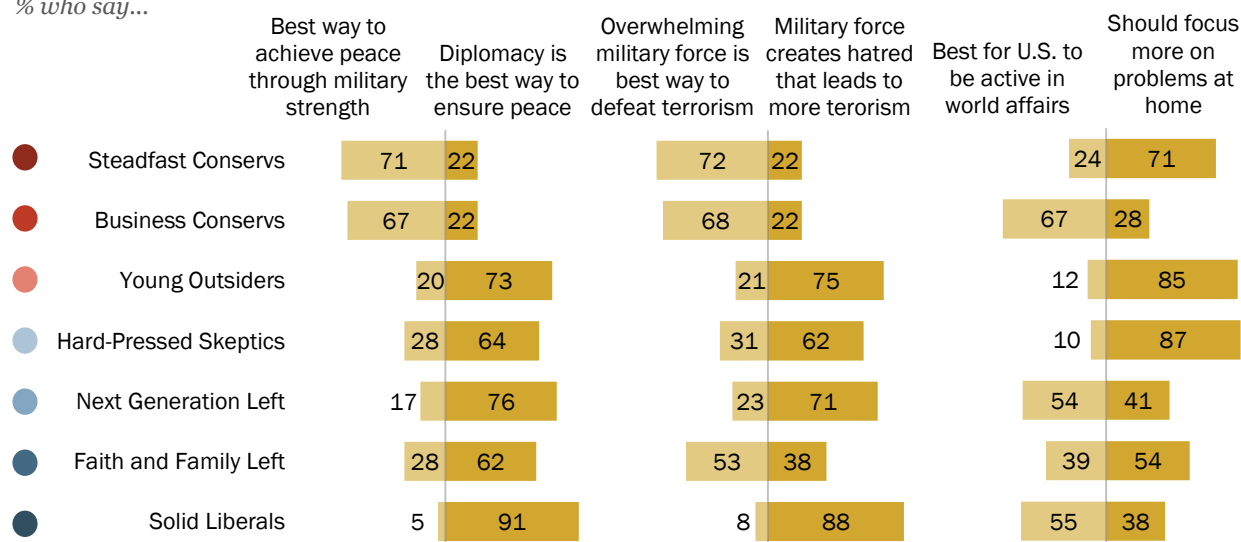
See topline for full question wording for each item. "Don't know" responses not shown.

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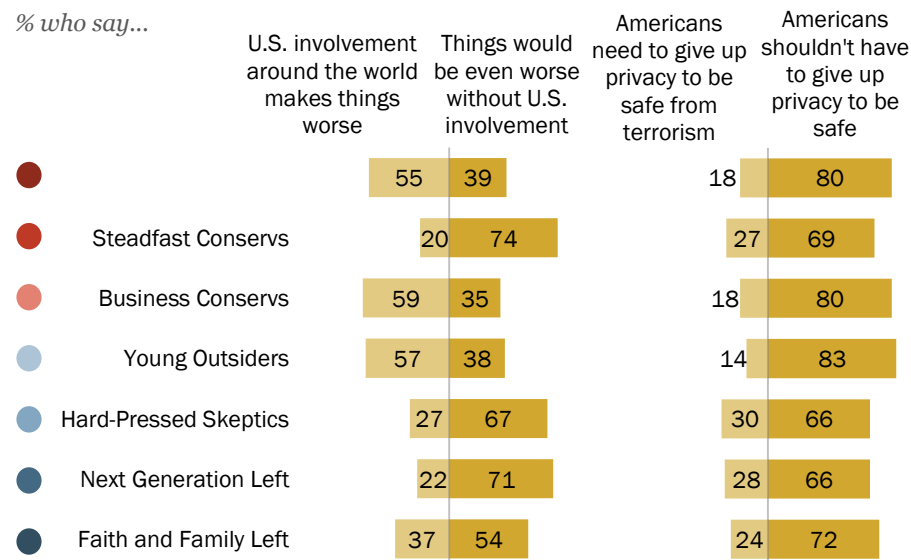
Questions Used in Creating the Political Typology Continued...

Views about Foreign Policy, Terrorism

% who say...



% who say...



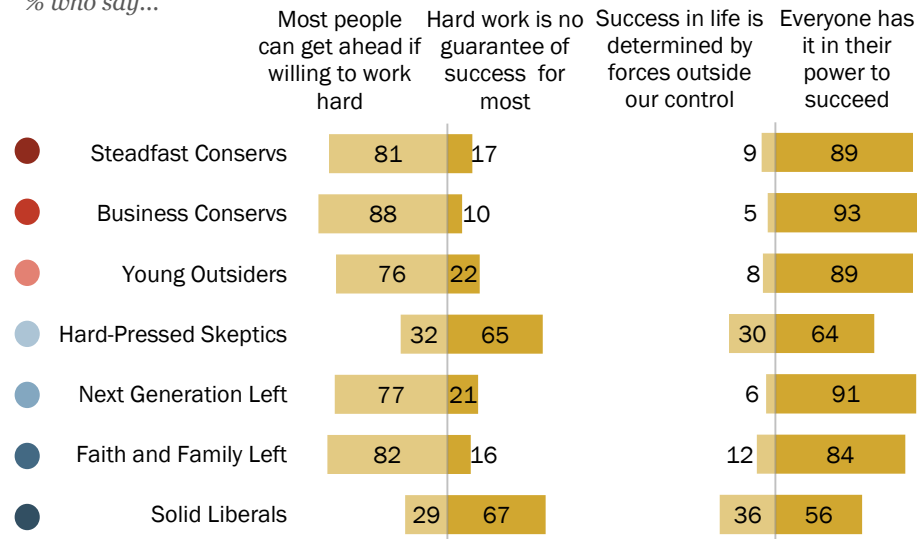
See topline for full question wording for each item. "Don't know" responses not shown.

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Questions Used in Creating the Political Typology Continued...

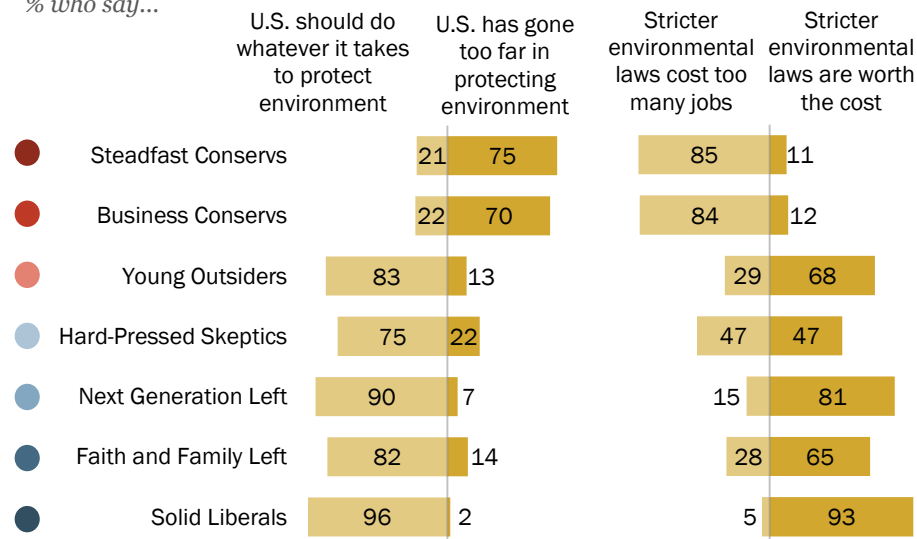
Views about Individualism

% who say...



Views about the Environment

% who say...



See topline for full question wording for each item. Don't know responses not shown.

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Appendix 3: About the Surveys

The data in this report are based on three independent survey administrations with the same randomly selected, nationally representative group of respondents. The first is the center's largest survey on domestic politics to date: the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey, a telephone survey of just over 10,000 Americans. A subset of these respondents has been impaneled into the newly created American Trends Panel. Follow-up surveys have been conducted with them, and this report includes data from two of these follow-up surveys (the first by Web and telephone, the second by Web and mail). The main telephone survey and the panel surveys are described separately, in further detail, in the section that follows.

Overview of Telephone Survey Methodology

Most of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted January 23-March 16, 2014 among a randomly selected national sample of 10,013 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (5010 respondents were interviewed on a landline, and 5003 were interviewed on a cellphone, including 2,649 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted under the direction of Abt SRBI. A combination of landline and cellphone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who was at home at the time of the call. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see <http://people-press.org/methodology/>.

Data collection was divided equally into three phases (A, B, and C) with independent samples, non-overlapping interview dates and separate weighting. The questionnaire for each phase contained a core set of measures of political attitudes and values, political engagement and demographic characteristics, along with a set of unique questions about issues, lifestyle, media use and other topics covered in this series of reports. Additionally, most respondents to the survey were invited to join the newly created Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel, described below.

The combined landline and cellphone sample is weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and nativity and region to parameters from the 2012 Census Bureau's American Community Survey and population density to parameters from the 2010 U.S. Census. The sample is also weighted to match current patterns of telephone status (landline only, cellphone only or both landline and cellphone), based on extrapolations from the 2013 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure accounts for the fact

that respondents with both landline and cellphones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size among respondents with a landline phone. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Group	Total sample for all three phases		Single phase (phase with smallest N shown)	
	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	10013	1.1 percentage points	3335	2.0 percentage points
Steadfast Conservatives	1427	3.0 percentage points	457	5.3 percentage points
Business Conservatives	1197	3.3 percentage points	380	5.8 percentage points
Young Outsiders	1246	3.2 percentage points	391	5.7 percentage points
Hard-Pressed Skeptics	1135	3.4 percentage points	347	6.1 percentage points
Next Generation Left	1208	3.3 percentage points	389	5.7 percentage points
Faith and Family Left	1393	3.0 percentage points	445	5.4 percentage points
Solid Liberals	1752	2.7 percentage points	563	4.8 percentage points
Bystanders	655	4.4 percentage points	202	8.0 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Telephone Survey Methodology in Detail

Sample Design

A combination of landline and cellphone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Landline and cellphone numbers were sampled to yield an equal number of landline and cellphone interviews.

The design of the landline sample ensures representation of both listed and unlisted numbers (including those not yet listed) by using random digit dialing. This method uses random generation of the last two digits of telephone numbers selected on the basis of the area code, telephone exchange and bank number. A bank is defined as 100 contiguous telephone numbers, for example 800-555-1200 to 800-555-1299. The telephone exchanges are selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within the county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone numbers in the U.S. Only banks of telephone numbers containing one or more listed residential numbers are selected.

The cellphone sample is drawn through systematic sampling from dedicated wireless banks of 1,000 contiguous numbers and shared service banks with no directory-listed landline numbers (to ensure that the cellphone sample does not include banks that are also included in the landline sample). The sample is designed to be representative, both geographically and by large and small wireless carriers.

Both the landline and cell samples are released for interviewing in replicates, which are small random samples of each larger sample. Using replicates to control the release of telephone numbers ensures that the complete call procedures are followed for all numbers dialed. The use of replicates also improves the overall representativeness of the survey by helping to ensure that the regional distribution of numbers called is appropriate.

Respondent Selection

Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest male or female, 18 years of age or older who was at home at the time of the call (for half of the households interviewers ask to speak with the youngest male first, and for the other half the youngest female). If there is no eligible person of the requested gender at home, interviewers ask to speak with the youngest adult of the opposite gender now at home. This method of selecting respondents within households improves participation among young people, who are often more difficult to interview

than older people because of their lifestyles, but this method is not a random sampling of members of the household.

Unlike a landline phone, a cellphone is assumed in Pew Research polls to be a personal device. Interviewers ask if the person who answers the cellphone is 18 years of age or older to determine if the person is eligible to complete the survey; interviewers also confirm that the person is not driving and is in a safe place. For those in the cell sample, no effort is made to give other household members a chance to be interviewed. Although some people share cellphones, it is still uncertain whether the benefits of sampling among the users of a shared cellphone outweigh the disadvantages.

Interviewing

Interviewing was conducted under the direction of Abt SRBI. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Data collection was divided equally into three phases (A, B and C) with independent samples, non-overlapping interview dates and separate weighting. The questionnaire for each phase contained a core set of measures of political attitudes and values, political engagement and demographic characteristics, along with a set of unique questions about issues, lifestyle, media use and other topics covered in this series of reports.

As many as seven attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled landline and cellphone number. Calls were staggered over times of day and days of the week (including at least one daytime call) to maximize the chances of making contact with a potential respondent. An effort was made to recontact most interview breakoffs or refusals to attempt to convert them to completed interviews. People reached on cellphones were offered \$5 compensation for the minutes used to complete the survey. Additionally, most respondents to the survey were invited to join the newly created Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (see below).

Overall, the response rate was 11.2% for the landline sample and 9.8% for the cell sample. The response rate is the percentage of known or assumed residential households for which a completed interview was obtained, and is computed using the American Association for Public Opinion Research's method for Response Rate 3 (RR3) as outlined in their [Standard Definitions](#).

Weighting

The landline sample is first weighted by household size to account for the fact that people in larger households have a lower probability of being selected. In addition, the combined landline and cellphone sample is weighted to adjust for the overlap of the landline and cell frames (since people

with both a landline and cellphone have a greater probability of being included in the sample), including the relative size of each frame and each sample.

The sample is then weighted to population parameters using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and nativity, region, population density and telephone usage. The population parameters for gender, age, education, race/ethnicity and region are from the Census Bureau's 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) one-year estimates, and the parameter for population density is from the 2010 U.S. Census. The parameter for telephone usage (landline only, cellphone only, both landline and cellphone) is based on extrapolations from the 2013 National Health Interview Survey. The specific weighting parameters are: gender by age, gender by education, age by education, race/ethnicity (including Hispanic origin and nativity), region, density and telephone usage; non-Hispanic whites are also balanced on age, education and region. The weighting procedure simultaneously balances the distributions of all weighting parameters. The final weights are trimmed to prevent individual cases from having a disproportionate influence on the final results.

Weighting cannot eliminate every source of nonresponse bias. Nonetheless, properly-conducted public opinion polls have a good record of obtaining unbiased samples.

Sampling Error

Sampling error results from collecting data from some, rather than all, members of the population. The 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey of 10,013 adults had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 1.1 percentage points with a 95% confidence interval. This means that in 95 out of every 100 samples of the same size and type, the results we obtain would vary by no more than plus or minus 1.1 percentage points from the result we would get if we could interview every member of the population. Thus, the chances are very high (95 out of 100) that any sample we draw will be within 1.1 points of the true population value. The margins of error reported and statistical tests of significance are adjusted to account for the survey's design effect, a measure of how much efficiency is lost from the weighting procedures.

Many of the findings in this report are based on parts of the sample, such as the interviews in a single phase of the study (approximate sample size 3,333) or on subgroups such as Democrats or women. The sampling error for these will be larger than for the total sample. Sampling error for frequently-cited subgroups and for the individual phases are reported above.

The American Trends Panel Surveys (ATP)

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by the Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults living in households. Respondents who self-identify as internet users (representing 89% of U.S. adults) participate in the panel via monthly self-administered Web surveys, and those who do not use the internet participate via telephone or mail. The panel is being managed by Abt SRBI.

Data in this report are drawn from two waves of the panel. The March-April wave (ATP W1) was conducted March 19-April 29, 2014 among 3,308 respondents (2,901 by Web and 407 by phone). The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,308 respondents is plus or minus 2.2 percentage points.

The May wave (ATP W3) of the panel was conducted May 5-27, 2014 among 3,243 respondents (2,906 by web and 337 by mail). The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,243 respondents is plus or minus 2.3 percentage points.

All current members of the American Trends Panel were originally recruited from the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey, a large (n=10,013) national landline and cellphone random digit dial (RDD) survey conducted January 23rd to March 16th, 2014, in English and Spanish. At the end of that survey, respondents were invited to join the panel. The invitation was extended to all respondents who use the internet (from any location) and a random subsample of respondents who do not use the internet.¹

Of the 10,013 adults interviewed, 9,809 were invited to take part in the panel. A total of 5,338 agreed to participate and provided either a mailing address or an email address to which a welcome packet, a monetary incentive and future survey invitations could be sent. Panelists also receive a small monetary incentive after participating in each wave of the survey.

The ATP data were weighted in a multi-step process that begins with a base weight incorporating the respondents' original survey selection probability and the fact that some panelists were subsampled for invitation to the panel. Next, an adjustment was made for the fact that the propensity to join the panel varied across different groups in the sample. The final step in the weighting uses an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin, telephone service, population density and region to parameters from the U.S. Census Bureau's

¹ When data collection for the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey began, non-internet users were subsampled at a rate of 25%, but a decision was made shortly thereafter to invite all non-internet users to join. In total, 83% of non-internet users were invited to join the panel.

2012 American Community Survey. It also adjusts for party affiliation using an average of the three most recent Pew Research Center general public telephone surveys, and for internet use using as a parameter a measure from the 2014 Survey of Political Polarization. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting.

The Web component of the March-April wave had a response rate of 61% (2,901 responses among 4,753 Web-based individuals enrolled in the panel); the telephone component had a response rate of 70% (407 responses among 585 non-Web individuals enrolled in the panel). Taking account of the response rate for the 2014 Survey of Political Polarization (10.6%), the cumulative response rate for the March-April ATP wave is 3.6%.

The Web component of the May wave had a response rate of 61% (2,906 responses among 4,740 Web-based individuals enrolled in the panel); the mail component had a response rate of 61% (337 responses among 553 non-Web individuals enrolled in the panel). Taking account of the response rate for the 2014 Survey of Political Polarization (10.6%), the cumulative response rate for the May ATP wave is 3.5%.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the two panel waves:

Group	Sample Size and Margin of Error for American Trends Panel Waves			
	March-April (ATP W1)		May (ATP W3)	
	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3308	2.2 percentage points	3243	2.3 percentage points
Steadfast Conservatives	428	6.1 percentage points	427	6.2 percentage points
Business Conservatives	441	6.0 percentage points	445	6.1 percentage points
Young Outsiders	419	6.1 percentage points	415	6.3 percentage points
Hard-Pressed Skeptics	288	7.4 percentage points	261	7.9 percentage points
Next Generation Left	450	5.9 percentage points	445	6.1 percentage points
Faith and Family Left	305	7.2 percentage points	301	7.4 percentage points
Solid Liberals	823	4.4 percentage points	802	4.5 percentage points
Bystanders	154	10.1 percentage points	147	10.6 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER
2014 POLITICAL POLARIZATION AND TYPOLOGY SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE**

Phase A: January 23-February 9, 2014 N=3,341

Phase B: February 12-26, 2014 N=3,337

Phase C: February 27-March 16, 2014 N=3,335

Combined N=10,013

ASK ALL PHASE A:

Q.A1 Generally, how would you say things are these days in your life -- would you say that you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

	Very <u>happy</u>	Pretty <u>happy</u>	Not too <u>happy</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jan 23-Feb 9, 2014	30	53	15	2
Nov 28-Dec 5, 2012 (SDT)	29	51	16	4
Jul 16-26, 2012 (SDT)	30	47	21	1
Dec 6-19, 2011 (SDT)	31	50	15	3
Sep 1-15, 2011 (SDT)	30	47	20	3
Mar 15-29, 2011 (SDT)	30	52	16	2
Jan 14-27, 2010 (SDT)	28	54	16	2
Jul 20-Aug 2, 2009 (SDT)	34	49	15	3
Apr 2-8, 2009 (SDT)	29	52	16	4
Feb 23-Mar 23, 2009 (SDT)	32	49	15	4
Oct 3-19, 2008 (SDT)	29	51	17	3
Jun 16-Jul 16, 2008 (SDT)	35	48	14	3
October, 2006	36	51	12	1
November, 2005	29	56	14	1
October, 2005 (SDT)	34	50	15	1
Late March, 2003	29	51	16	4
February, 2003	29	51	17	3
September, 1996	34	53	11	2

ASK ALL PHASE C:

Q.C1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	Dis- <u>Approve</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>		<u>Approve</u>	Dis- <u>Approve</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	44	49	7	Dec 7-11, 2011	46	43	11
Feb 14-23, 2014	44	48	8	Nov 9-14, 2011	46	46	8
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	43	49	8	Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	43	48	9
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	45	49	6	Aug 17-21, 2011	43	49	7
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	41	53	6	Jul 20-24, 2011	44	48	8
Oct 9-13, 2013	43	51	6	Jun 15-19, 2011	46	45	8
Sep 4-8, 2013 (U)	44	49	8	May 25-30, 2011	52	39	10
Jul 17-21, 2013	46	46	7	May 5-8, 2011	50	39	11
Jun 12-16, 2013	49	43	7	May 2, 2011 (WP)	56	38	6
May 1-5, 2013	51	43	6	Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	47	45	8
Mar 13-17, 2013	47	46	8	Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	51	39	10
Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	51	41	7	Feb 2-7, 2011	49	42	9
Jan 9-13, 2013	52	40	7	Jan 5-9, 2011	46	44	10
Dec 5-9, 2012	55	39	6	Dec 1-5, 2010	45	43	13
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	50	43	7	Nov 4-7, 2010	44	44	12
Jun 7-17, 2012	47	45	8	Oct 13-18, 2010	46	45	9
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	46	42	11	Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	47	44	9
Apr 4-15, 2012	46	45	9	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	47	41	12
Mar 7-11, 2012	50	41	9	Jun 8-28, 2010	48	41	11
Feb 8-12, 2012	47	43	10	Jun 16-20, 2010	48	43	9
Jan 11-16, 2012	44	48	8	May 6-9, 2010	47	42	11

Q.C1 CONTINUED...

	<u>Approve</u>	Dis- <u>Approve</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>		<u>Approve</u>	Dis- <u>Approve</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Apr 21-26, 2010	47	42	11	Aug 20-27, 2009	52	37	12
Apr 8-11, 2010	48	43	9	Aug 11-17, 2009	51	37	11
Mar 10-14, 2010	46	43	12	Jul 22-26, 2009	54	34	12
Feb 3-9, 2010	49	39	12	Jun 10-14, 2009	61	30	9
Jan 6-10, 2010	49	42	10	Apr 14-21, 2009	63	26	11
Dec 9-13, 2009	49	40	11	Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	61	26	13
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	51	36	13	Mar 9-12, 2009	59	26	15
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	52	36	12	Feb 4-8, 2009	64	17	19
Sep 10-15, 2009	55	33	13				

ASK IF APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE (Q.C1=1,2):

Q.C1a Do you [approve/disapprove] very strongly, or not so strongly?

BASED ON TOTAL PHASE C:

	-----Approve-----				-----Disapprove-----				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very strongly</u>	<u>Not so strongly</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very strongly</u>	<u>Not so strongly</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	44	26	17	1	49	38	11	1	7
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	45	26	16	3	49	39	9	1	6
Jun 12-16, 2013	49	31	17	2	43	33	10	*	7
Jan 9-13, 2013	52	35	15	2	40	31	8	1	7
Apr 4-15, 2012	46	30	15	2	45	36	8	1	9
Jan 11-16, 2012	44	27	15	2	48	35	12	1	8
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	43	26	15	2	48	34	13	1	9
Aug 17-21, 2011	43	26	15	2	49	38	11	1	7
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	51	32	18	2	39	29	10	1	10
Jan 5-9, 2011	46	27	16	2	44	30	13	1	10
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	47	28	17	2	44	32	11	1	9
Jun 16-20, 2010	48	29	17	2	43	31	11	1	9
Jan 6-10, 2010	49	30	15	3	42	30	11	1	10
Apr 14-21, 2009	63	45	13	5	26	18	8	*	11

ASK ALL PHASE B:

Q.B2 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	<u>Satis- fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>		<u>Satis- fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Feb 12-26, 2014	28	66	6	Jun 15-19, 2011	23	73	4
Jan 15-19, 2014	26	69	5	May 5-8, 2011	30	62	8
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	21	75	3	May 2, 2011	32	60	8
Oct 9-13, 2013	14	81	5	Mar 8-14, 2011	22	73	5
Jul 17-21, 2013	27	67	6	Feb 2-7, 2011	26	68	5
May 1-5, 2013	30	65	5	Jan 5-9, 2011	23	71	6
Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	31	64	5	Dec 1-5, 2010	21	72	7
Jan 9-13, 2013	30	66	4	Nov 4-7, 2010	23	69	8
Dec 17-19, 2012	25	68	7	Sep 23-26, 2010	30	63	7
Dec 5-9, 2012	33	62	5	Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	25	71	5
Oct 18-21, 2012	32	61	8	Jun 24-27, 2010	27	64	9
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	31	64	5	May 13-16, 2010	28	64	7
Jun 7-17, 2012	28	68	5	Apr 21-26, 2010	29	66	5
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	29	64	7	Apr 1-5, 2010	31	63	6
Apr 4-15, 2012	24	69	6	Mar 11-21, 2010	25	69	5
Feb 8-12, 2012	28	66	6	Mar 10-14, 2010	23	71	7
Jan 11-16, 2012	21	75	4	Feb 3-9, 2010	23	71	6
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	17	78	5	Jan 6-10, 2010	27	69	4
Aug 17-21, 2011	17	79	4	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	25	67	7
Jul 20-24, 2011	17	79	4	Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	25	67	7

Q.B2 CONTINUED...

	Satis- <u>fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>		Satis- <u>fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Sep 10-15, 2009 ¹	30	64	7	January, 2003	44	50	6
Aug 20-27, 2009	28	65	7	November, 2002	41	48	11
Aug 11-17, 2009	28	65	7	September, 2002	41	55	4
Jul 22-26, 2009	28	66	6	Late August, 2002	47	44	9
Jun 10-14, 2009	30	64	5	May, 2002	44	44	12
Apr 28-May 12, 2009	34	58	8	March, 2002	50	40	10
Apr 14-21, 2009	23	70	7	Late September, 2001	57	34	9
Jan 7-11, 2009	20	73	7	Early September, 2001	41	53	6
December, 2008	13	83	4	June, 2001	43	52	5
Early October, 2008	11	86	3	March, 2001	47	45	8
Mid-September, 2008	25	69	6	February, 2001	46	43	11
August, 2008	21	74	5	January, 2001	55	41	4
July, 2008	19	74	7	October, 2000 (RVs)	54	39	7
June, 2008	19	76	5	September, 2000	51	41	8
Late May, 2008	18	76	6	June, 2000	47	45	8
March, 2008	22	72	6	April, 2000	48	43	9
Early February, 2008	24	70	6	August, 1999	56	39	5
Late December, 2007	27	66	7	January, 1999	53	41	6
October, 2007	28	66	6	November, 1998	46	44	10
February, 2007	30	61	9	Early September, 1998	54	42	4
Mid-January, 2007	32	61	7	Late August, 1998	55	41	4
Early January, 2007	30	63	7	Early August, 1998	50	44	6
December, 2006	28	65	7	February, 1998	59	37	4
Mid-November, 2006	28	64	8	January, 1998	46	50	4
Early October, 2006	30	63	7	September, 1997	45	49	6
July, 2006	30	65	5	August, 1997	49	46	5
May, 2006*	29	65	6	January, 1997	38	58	4
March, 2006	32	63	5	July, 1996	29	67	4
January, 2006	34	61	5	March, 1996	28	70	2
Late November, 2005	34	59	7	October, 1995	23	73	4
Early October, 2005	29	65	6	June, 1995	25	73	2
July, 2005	35	58	7	April, 1995	23	74	3
Late May, 2005*	39	57	4	July, 1994	24	73	3
February, 2005	38	56	6	March, 1994	24	71	5
January, 2005	40	54	6	October, 1993	22	73	5
December, 2004	39	54	7	September, 1993	20	75	5
Mid-October, 2004	36	58	6	May, 1993	22	71	7
July, 2004	38	55	7	January, 1993	39	50	11
May, 2004	33	61	6	January, 1992	28	68	4
Late February, 2004*	39	55	6	November, 1991	34	61	5
Early January, 2004	45	48	7	Gallup: Late Feb, 1991	66	31	3
December, 2003	44	47	9	August, 1990	47	48	5
October, 2003	38	56	6	May, 1990	41	54	5
August, 2003	40	53	7	January, 1989	45	50	5
April 8, 2003	50	41	9	September, 1988 (RVs)	50	45	5

¹ In September 10-15, 2009 and other surveys noted with an asterisk, the question was worded "Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?"

ASK ALL PHASE B:

Q.B3 And thinking about the local community where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in your local community today?

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
Feb 12-26, 2014	66	31	3
Mar 11-21, 2010	62	34	4
Gallup: January, 2007 ²	79	20	1
March, 2006	66	31	3
Gallup: January, 2005	75	24	1
Gallup: January, 2004	76	23	1
February, 2001	73	22	5
Gallup: January, 2001	76	22	2
March, 1994	68	27	5

ASK ALL PHASE B:

Q.B4 Thinking about the future of the United States, do you think the country's best years are ahead of us or behind us?

	<i>Gallup</i>
	<i>Dec 14-17</i>
	<i>2012³</i>
Feb 12-26 <u>2014</u>	
44 Ahead of us	47
49 Behind us	50
7 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	3

**QUESTIONS B5, A6, A8, A9 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED
NO QUESTIONS 7,10**

ASK ALL:

Next,

Q.11 Would you say your overall opinion of... **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? **[INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]** How about **[NEXT ITEM]**?

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.) Never	(VOL.) Can't rate/ Ref
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>heard of</u>	<u>Ref</u>
a. The Republican Party								
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	37	7	30	55	24	31	*	7
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	35	8	27	59	28	31	0	6
Oct 9-13, 2013	38	5	32	58	26	32	*	4
Jul 17-21, 2013	33	7	25	58	25	34	*	9
Jun 12-16, 2013	40	8	32	55	23	33	*	5
Jan 9-13, 2013	33	6	28	58	27	31	1	8
Dec 5-9, 2012	36	7	28	59	23	36	*	5
Sep 12-16, 2012	42	12	30	50	25	26	*	8
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	36	9	27	56	28	28	*	8
Mar 7-11, 2012	36	7	30	56	27	29	*	8
Jan 11-16, 2012	35	7	27	58	28	30	*	7
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	36	7	29	55	27	28	*	9
Aug 17-21, 2011	34	5	29	59	27	32	*	7
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	42	9	32	51	22	28	1	7
Feb 2-7, 2011	43	8	35	48	19	29	*	9
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	43	8	35	49	21	28	*	8
July 1-5, 2010	39	10	29	49	24	25	*	12

² For January 10-14, 2001 through January 15-18, 2007 the Gallup question read, "All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in your local community?"

³ In December 2012, Gallup asked "When you think about the future of the United States, which do you agree with more: the country's best years are ahead of us or the country's best years are behind us?"

Q.11 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.) Never heard of	(VOL.) Can't rate/ Ref
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly		
April 1-5, 2010	37	8	29	53	26	27	*	9
Mar 18-21, 2010	37	5	32	51	20	31	*	12
Feb 3-9, 2010	46	5	41	46	14	32	0	8
Aug 20-27, 2009	40	6	34	50	19	31	*	10
Aug 11-17, 2009	40	7	33	50	18	32	*	10
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	40	7	33	51	17	34	0	9
Jan 7-11, 2009	40	5	35	55	21	34	*	5
Late October, 2008	40	10	30	50	23	27	*	10
Mid-September, 2008	47	11	36	46	22	24	*	7
August, 2008	43	9	34	49	18	31	1	7
Late May, 2008	39	7	32	53	20	33	*	8
July, 2007	39	7	32	53	22	31	0	8
Early January, 2007	41	9	32	48	21	27	1	10
Late October, 2006	41	9	32	50	20	30	*	9
July, 2006	40	10	30	52	23	29	1	7
April, 2006	40	10	30	50	21	29	*	10
February, 2006	44	11	33	50	24	26	*	6
Late October, 2005	42	12	30	49	24	25	*	9
July, 2005	48	13	35	43	18	25	*	9
June, 2005	48	11	37	44	20	24	0	8
December, 2004	52	15	37	42	17	25	0	6
June, 2004	51	12	39	40	14	26	0	9
Early February, 2004	52	14	38	42	16	26	*	6
June, 2003	58	14	44	33	10	23	0	9
April, 2003	63	14	49	31	10	21	*	6
December, 2002	59	18	41	33	11	22	*	8
July, 2001	48	11	37	42	15	27	*	10
January, 2001	56	13	43	35	13	22	*	9
September, 2000 (RVs)	53	11	42	40	12	28	0	7
August, 1999	53	8	45	43	12	31	*	4
February, 1999	44	7	37	51	15	36	0	5
January, 1999	44	10	34	50	23	27	0	6
Early December, 1998	46	11	35	47	20	27	*	7
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	52	9	43	42	14	28	0	6
Early September, 1998	56	9	47	37	11	26	*	7
March, 1998	50	10	40	43	12	31	*	7
August, 1997	47	9	38	47	11	36	*	6
June, 1997	51	8	43	42	11	31	1	6
January, 1997	52	8	44	43	10	33	*	5
October, 1995	52	10	42	44	16	28	*	4
December, 1994	67	21	46	27	8	19	*	6
July, 1994	63	12	51	33	8	25	*	4
May, 1993	54	12	42	35	10	25	0	11
July, 1992	46	9	37	48	17	31	*	6
b. The Democratic Party								
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	46	12	34	47	23	24	*	7
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	47	15	32	48	24	24	*	5
Oct 9-13, 2013	47	9	39	48	22	27	0	4
Jul 17-21, 2013	41	10	31	50	23	28	*	9
Jun 12-16, 2013	51	14	37	45	19	26	0	5
Jan 9-13, 2013	47	13	34	46	18	28	*	7
Dec 5-9, 2012	48	11	37	47	23	25	1	4
Sep 12-16, 2012	53	21	32	40	18	22	*	7
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	47	14	33	45	21	24	*	8
Mar 7-11, 2012	49	14	36	43	18	25	*	7
Jan 11-16, 2012	43	13	29	51	23	28	*	7

Q.11 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.) Never heard of	(VOL.) Can't rate/ Ref
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly		
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	46	13	32	45	19	26	*	9
Aug 17-21, 2011	43	9	34	50	21	29	*	7
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	48	14	34	45	18	27	*	6
Feb 2-7, 2011	47	13	35	46	17	29	*	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	50	13	36	44	20	24	*	7
July 1-5, 2010	44	12	31	45	22	23	*	11
April 1-5, 2010	38	9	29	52	27	25	*	9
Mar 18-21, 2010	40	8	32	49	25	24	*	11
Feb 3-9, 2010	48	9	39	44	17	27	*	8
Aug 20-27, 2009	48	11	37	43	19	24	*	10
Aug 11-17, 2009	49	12	37	40	16	25	*	10
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	59	15	44	34	13	21	*	7
Jan 7-11, 2009	62	19	43	32	12	20	*	6
Late October, 2008	57	19	38	33	15	18	*	10
Mid-September, 2008	55	18	37	39	14	25	*	6
August, 2008	57	16	41	37	13	24	*	6
Late May, 2008	57	14	43	37	14	23	*	6
July, 2007	51	13	38	41	14	27	0	8
Early January, 2007	54	15	39	35	12	23	*	11
Late October, 2006	53	13	40	36	11	25	*	11
July, 2006	47	13	34	44	13	31	2	7
April, 2006	47	12	35	42	14	28	*	11
February, 2006	48	14	34	44	17	27	0	8
Late October, 2005	49	14	35	41	15	26	*	10
July, 2005	50	15	35	41	14	27	*	9
June, 2005	52	12	40	39	13	26	*	9
December, 2004	53	13	40	41	14	27	*	6
June, 2004	54	12	42	36	11	25	0	10
Early February, 2004	58	14	44	37	9	28	*	5
June, 2003	54	11	43	38	10	28	0	8
April, 2003	57	13	44	36	11	25	*	7
December, 2002	54	15	39	37	10	27	*	9
July, 2001	58	18	40	34	10	24	*	8
January, 2001	60	18	42	30	9	21	1	9
September, 2000 (RVs)	60	16	44	35	12	23	*	5
August, 1999	59	14	45	37	9	28	*	4
February, 1999	58	11	47	37	11	26	0	5
January, 1999	55	14	41	38	12	26	0	7
Early December, 1998	59	18	41	34	10	24	0	7
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	56	11	45	38	9	29	*	6
Early September, 1998	60	13	47	33	8	25	*	7
March, 1998	58	15	43	36	10	26	*	6
August, 1997	52	11	41	42	10	32	0	6
June, 1997	61	10	51	33	8	25	*	6
January, 1997	60	13	47	35	7	28	*	5
October, 1995	49	9	40	48	11	37	0	3
December, 1994	50	13	37	44	13	31	*	6
July, 1994	62	13	49	34	7	27	*	4
May, 1993	57	14	43	34	9	25	0	9
July, 1992	61	17	44	33	9	24	*	6

ITEM cb PREVIOUSLY RELEASED
NO ITEM d

Q.11 CONTINUED...

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.) Never	(VOL.) Can't rate/ Ref
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	heard of	
ASK PHASE B ONLY:								
e.B Labor unions								
Feb 12-Feb 26, 2014	46	13	33	41	18	23	2	12
Jun 12-16, 2013	51	16	35	42	17	25	1	6
Aug 17-21, 2011	41	11	30	46	21	26	1	12
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	47	18	29	39	17	23	2	12
Feb 2-7, 2011	45	11	34	41	17	25	1	13
Feb 3-9, 2010	41	11	30	42	16	26	1	16
January, 2007	58	18	40	31	11	20	2	9
Late March, 2005	56	17	39	33	9	24	1	9
March, 2002	59	15	44	32	9	23	1	8
July, 2001	51	12	39	36	10	26	1	12
March, 2001	63	16	47	28	7	21	1	8
August, 1999	59	12	47	36	9	27	*	5
Early September, 1998	52	12	40	38	13	25	*	10
June, 1997	58	15	43	35	10	25	*	7
May, 1997	49	15	34	39	13	26	*	12
April, 1996	47	10	37	45	17	28	*	8
February, 1996	54	17	37	41	14	27	*	5
July, 1994	57	14	43	38	10	28	*	5
January, 1988	52	10	42	39	10	29	*	9
July, 1985	46	9	37	47	17	30	*	7

NO ITEMS f, g**ASK PHASE B ONLY:**

h.B The National Rifle Association								
Feb 12-Feb 26, 2014	53	23	30	37	19	17	2	8
December, 2007	52	22	30	32	14	18	6	10
Late March, 2005	49	18	31	39	17	22	2	10
June, 1999	46	17	29	45	21	24	1	8
September, 1998	48	16	32	40	18	22	2	10
August, 1995	44	16	28	45	21	24	1	10
June, 1995	44	16	28	48	24	24	2	6
July, 1994	55	19	36	37	16	21	1	7

ASK PHASE B ONLY:

i.B The Federal Reserve								
Feb 12-Feb 26, 2014	47	10	37	37	14	23	2	14
Oct 9-13, 2013	57	12	45	32	12	20	1	10

ASK PHASE B ONLY:

j.B The Environmental Protection Agency, the EPA								
Feb 12-Feb 26, 2014	57	14	43	33	14	19	2	8
Oct 9-13, 2013	62	15	47	30	12	19	2	6
Mar 18-21, 2010	57	11	46	32	12	20	1	10
October, 1997	69	14	55	27	7	20	1	3
Roper, August 1987	62	19	43	30	7	23	--	8
Roper, August 1986	59	18	41	31	7	24	--	10
Roper, August 1985	58	19	39	31	11	20	--	11
Roper, August 1984	68	27	41	26	9	17	--	6

**Q.11at-Q.B12 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED
NO QUESTIONS 13-24**

ASK ALL:

Q.25 I'm going to read you some pairs of statements that will help us understand how you feel about a number of things. As I read each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is **[READ AND RANDOMIZE PAIRS BUT NOT STATEMENTS WITHIN EACH PAIR]**. Next, **[NEXT PAIR]** **[IF NECESSARY: "Which statement comes closer to your views, even if neither is exactly right?"]**

a.	Government is almost always wasteful and <u>inefficient</u>	Government often does a better job than people <u>give it credit for</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	56	40	4
Dec 3-8, 2013	55	39	6
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	55	39	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	61	35	4
December, 2008	53	40	7
October, 2008	57	35	8
September, 2005	56	39	5
December, 2004	47	45	8
June, 2003	48	46	6
September, 2000	52	40	8
August, 1999	51	43	6
June, 1997	59	36	5
October, 1996	56	39	5
April, 1995	63	34	3
October, 1994	64	32	4
July, 1994	66	31	3

b.	Government regulation of business is necessary to <u>protect the public interest</u>	Government regulation of business usually does <u>more harm than good</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	47	47	5
Feb 8-12, 2012 ⁴	40	52	7
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	47	45	8
December, 2008	47	43	10
October, 2008	50	38	12
January, 2008	41	50	9
December, 2004	49	41	10
July, 2002	54	36	10
February, 2002	50	41	9
August, 1999	48	44	8
October, 1996	45	46	9
October, 1995	45	50	5
April, 1995	43	51	6
October, 1994	38	55	7
July, 1994	41	54	5

c.	Poor people today have it easy because they can get government benefits without doing anything in <u>return</u>	Poor people have hard lives because government benefits don't go far enough to help them live <u>decently</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	44	47	9
Dec 3-8, 2013	43	43	14

⁴ In Feb 8-12, 2012 survey, question was asked as a stand-alone item.

Q.25 CONTINUED...

	Poor people today have it easy because they can get government benefits without doing anything in <u>return</u>	Poor people have hard lives because government benefits don't go far enough to help them live <u>decently</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
May 1-5, 2013	45	44	11
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	41	47	12
January, 2008	34	52	14
December, 2005	35	51	14
September, 2005	38	51	11
December, 2004	34	52	14
June, 2003	34	55	11
August, 1999	45	42	13
June, 1997	45	42	13
October, 1996	46	40	14
October, 1995	54	36	10
April, 1995	52	39	9
October, 1994	48	41	11
July, 1994	53	39	8
	The government should do more to help needy Americans, even if it means going deeper into <u>debt</u>	The government today can't afford to do much <u>more to help the needy</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
d.			
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	43	51	6
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	41	51	8
December, 2008	55	35	10
October, 2008	51	37	12
April, 2007	63	28	9
December, 2004	57	33	10
August, 1999	57	35	8
October, 1996	46	44	10
April, 1996	49	44	7
October, 1995	47	47	6
April, 1995	46	47	7
October, 1994	50	43	7
July, 1994	48	47	5

NO ITEM e.

	Racial discrimination is the main reason why many black people can't get <u>ahead these days</u>	Blacks who can't get ahead in this country are mostly responsible for <u>their own condition</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
f.			
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	27	63	10
Jan 4-8, 2012	21	60	19
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	26	60	14
Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	18	67	15
September, 2005	26	59	15
December, 2004	27	60	13
June, 2003	24	64	12
September, 2000	31	54	15
August, 1999	28	59	13

Q.25 CONTINUED...

	Racial discrimination is the main reason why many black people can't get <u>ahead these days</u>	Blacks who can't get ahead in this country are mostly responsible for <u>their own condition</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
October, 1997	25	61	14
June, 1997	33	54	13
October, 1996	28	58	14
October, 1995	37	53	10
April, 1995	34	56	10
October, 1994	34	54	12
July, 1994	32	59	9
	Immigrants today strengthen our country because of their hard work <u>and talents</u>	Immigrants today are a burden on our country because they take our jobs, housing and health <u>care</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
g.			
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	57	35	8
Dec 3-8, 2013	53	35	11
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	49	49	11
Mar 13-17, 2013	49	49	10
Jan 4-8, 2012	48	48	15
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	45	45	12
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	44	44	14
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	42	42	13
Jun 16-20, 2010	39	39	11
Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	46	46	14
October, 2006	41	41	18
March, 2006	41	41	7
December, 2005	45	44	11
December, 2004	45	44	11
June, 2003	46	44	10
September, 2000	50	38	12
August, 1999	46	44	10
October, 1997	41	48	11
June, 1997	41	48	11
April, 1997	38	52	10
June, 1996	37	54	9
July, 1994	31	63	6
	Society is better off if people make marriage and <u>having children a priority</u>	Society is just as well off if people have priorities other than marriage and <u>children</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
h.			
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	46	50	5
	The best way to ensure peace is through military <u>strength</u>	Good diplomacy is the <u>best way to ensure peace</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
i.			
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	30	62	8
Dec 3-8, 2013	31	57	12
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	31	58	11
October, 2006	28	57	15
December, 2004	30	55	15

Q.25 CONTINUED...

	The best way to ensure peace is through military <u>strength</u>	Good diplomacy is the <u>best way to ensure peace</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
August, 1999	33	55	12
October, 1996	36	53	11
October, 1995	36	59	5
April, 1995	35	58	7
October, 1994	40	52	8
July, 1994	36	58	6
	U.S. efforts to solve problems around the world usually end up <u>making things worse</u>	Problems in the world would be even worse <u>without U.S. involvement</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
j. Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	40	53	7
	Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work <u>hard</u>	Hard work and determination are no guarantee of success <u>for most people</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
k. Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	65	32	3
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	60	38	3
Dec 7-11, 2011	58	40	3
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	64	33	3
March, 2006	64	33	3
December, 2005	64	33	3
December, 2004	68	28	4
September, 2000	73	24	3
August, 1999	74	23	3
July, 1994	68	30	2
	Success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside of our <u>control</u>	Everyone has it in their <u>own power to succeed</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
l. Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	16	80	4
Dec 3-8, 2013	18	76	7
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	19	75	5
Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	12	82	6
December, 2004	16	78	6
August, 1999	15	80	5
July, 1994	18	79	3
	Too much power is concentrated in the hands of a few large companies	The largest companies do <u>NOT</u> have too much power	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
m. Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	78	18	4
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	78	16	6
October, 2008	78	15	7
December, 2004	77	16	7
July, 2002	80	12	8
February, 2002	77	17	6
August, 1999	77	17	6
October, 1996	75	18	7

Q.25 CONTINUED...

	Too much power is concentrated in the hands of a few large companies	The largest companies do NOT have too much power	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
October, 1995	77	18	5
April, 1995	75	20	5
October, 1994	73	20	7
July, 1994	76	19	5
n.	Business corporations make too much profit	Most corporations make a fair and reasonable amount of profit	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	56	39	4
Mar 13-17, 2013	53	41	6
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	54	39	7
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	54	39	6
December, 2008	58	35	7
October, 2008	59	33	8
December, 2005	61	33	6
December, 2004	53	39	8
June, 2003	51	42	7
July, 2002	58	33	9
February, 2002	54	39	7
September, 2000	54	38	8
August, 1999	52	42	6
June, 1997	51	43	6
October, 1996	51	42	7
October, 1995	53	43	4
April, 1995	51	44	5
October, 1994	50	44	6
July, 1994	52	43	5

ASK ALL PHASE B:

	Elected officials in Washington lose touch with the people pretty <u>quickly</u>	Elected officials in Washington try hard to stay in touch with voters <u>back home</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>	
O.				
	Feb 12-26, 2014	79	17	4
	Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	72	22	5
	December, 2004	66	26	8
	September, 2000	66	27	7
	August, 1999	68	26	6
	October, 1996	69	25	6
	April, 1996	72	23	5
	October, 1995	73	24	3
	April, 1995	76	21	3
	October, 1994	74	22	4
	July, 1994	71	25	4

Q.25 CONTINUED...**ASK ALL PHASE C:**

p.		Most elected officials care <u>what people like me think</u>	Most elected officials don't care what people like me <u>think</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ <u>DK/Ref</u>
	Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	20	78	2
	Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	26	69	5
	Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	29	68	4
	December, 2004	32	63	5
	June, 2003	33	62	5
	September, 2000	39	55	6
	August, 1999	35	60	5
	June, 1997	28	67	5
	October, 1996	38	58	4
	October, 1995	33	64	3
	April, 1995	32	64	4
	October, 1994	29	68	3
	July, 1994	34	64	2

ASK ALL PHASE B:

Q.B26 And in your view, has this country been successful more because of its **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** or more because of its **[ITEM]**?

Feb 12-26

2014

51	Ability to change
44	Reliance on long-standing principles
5	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL PHASE C:

Q.C26 Next, **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**

	Americans are united and in agreement about the <u>most important values</u>	Americans are greatly divided when it comes to the <u>most important values</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	26	71	3
Gallup/USA Today: Nov 9-12, 2012	29	69	2
CNN/ORC: Aug 24-25, 2011	27	73	1
Gallup/CNN/USA Today: November, 2004	34	65	1
Gallup/CNN/USA Today: January, 2004	45	53	2
Gallup/CNN/USA Today: September, 2002	69	30	1
Gallup/CNN/USA Today: November, 2001	74	24	2
WaPo: December, 1998	34	62	4
WaPo/KFF/Harvard: August, 1998	31	66	3
General Social Survey: 1993 ⁵	32	63	5

⁵ 1993 General Social Survey asked: "There is a lot of discussion today about whether Americans are divided or united. Some say that Americans are united and in agreement about the most important values. Others think that Americans are greatly divided when it comes to the most important values. What is your view about this?" Response options were not randomized.

ASK ALL:

OFTVOTE

How often would you say you vote...[READ IN ORDER]?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=7,999]:

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Nearly always</u>	<u>Part of the time</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	<u>(VOL.) Never vote</u>	<u>(VOL.) Other</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	61	24	8	5	1	*	*
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012	62	23	7	5	2	1	*
Oct 24-28, 2012	59	24	8	5	3	1	*
Oct 4-7, 2012	67	20	6	4	1	1	0
Sep 12-16, 2012	64	22	7	4	2	1	*
Jun 7-17, 2012	64	24	6	4	1	*	*
Apr 4-15, 2012	57	29	8	4	1	*	*
Jan 4-8, 2012	60	24	8	6	1	1	*
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	62	24	8	4	1	*	*
Oct 27-30, 2010	58	24	11	5	2	1	*
Oct 13-18, 2010	57	27	10	4	2	1	*
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	59	26	9	4	1	*	*
June 16-20, 2010	52	31	11	5	1	1	1
Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	62	23	7	5	1	1	1
November, 2008	60	23	8	5	2	2	*
Late October, 2008	57	26	8	5	3	1	*
Mid-October, 2008	57	27	7	5	3	1	*
Early October, 2008	53	27	9	6	3	1	1
Late September, 2008	55	27	9	6	2	1	*
Mid-September, 2008	54	28	10	5	2	1	*
August, 2008	55	29	9	4	2	1	*
July, 2008	53	30	10	4	1	1	1
January, 2007	58	29	9	3	1	*	*
November, 2006	58	26	8	5	2	1	*
Late October, 2006	58	27	9	4	1	1	*
Early October, 2006	47	36	10	3	2	1	1
September, 2006	56	28	9	6	1	*	*
May, 2006	60	26	8	4	1	*	1
December, 2005	60	24	9	4	2	1	1
December, 2004	64	22	8	4	1	*	1
November, 2004	62	21	7	6	3	1	*
Mid-October, 2004	63	22	7	5	2	1	*
Early October, 2004	58	25	9	4	2	1	1
September, 2004	58	27	9	5	2	1	1
August, 2004	56	28	9	5	2	*	1
July, 2004	54	31	9	4	1	*	*
June, 2004	57	29	7	5	1	1	1
May, 2004	56	27	10	4	2	1	1
April, 2004	55	29	9	5	1	1	1
Late March, 2004	50	31	11	6	1	*	1
Mid-March, 2004	55	30	9	5	1	*	*
February, 2004	55	29	12	3	*	*	*
January, 2004	54	30	10	4	2	1	*
August, 2003	53	30	10	5	1	*	*
June, 2003	48	36	11	3	1	*	0
Early November, 2002	52	30	11	6	1	0	1
Early October, 2002	50	33	11	4	*	1	1
Early September, 2002	59	25	11	4	1	*	*
August, 2002	53	32	10	4	1	*	*
May, 2002	53	31	9	5	1	*	1
Early November, 2000	57	26	8	6	2	1	*

OFTVOTE CONTINUED...

	Always	Nearly always	Part of the time	Seldom	(VOL.) Never vote	(VOL.) Other	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Late October, 2000	52	30	9	6	1	2	0
Mid-October, 2000	54	27	10	6	*	3	*
Early October, 2000	51	29	10	6	3	1	*
September, 2000	61	21	9	7	2	*	*
July, 2000	48	30	13	6	2	1	*
June, 2000	58	26	10	4	1	1	*
May, 2000	52	29	12	6	1	1	*
April, 2000	50	30	12	6	2	1	*
March, 2000	49	34	12	4	1	1	0
February, 2000	53	32	10	4	1	0	*
January, 2000	50	34	12	4	1	*	*
October, 1999	39	47	9	2	1	*	*
Late September, 1999	40	47	9	3	1	*	*
Late October, 1998	56	28	10	5	1	*	*
Early October, 1998	50	32	11	5	1	1	*
Early September, 1998	53	33	9	4	-	1	*
Late August, 1998	48	35	13	4	*	0	*
June, 1998	49	33	12	5	-	1	0
May, 1998	52	29	12	6	1	1	*
November, 1997	42	44	10	3	1	*	*
October, 1997	62	26	8	3	1	*	*
June, 1997	54	30	10	4	1	*	*
November, 1996	55	28	8	6	2	1	*
October, 1996	52	30	9	5	2	2	*
Late September, 1996	52	31	10	4	2	1	*
Early September, 1996	53	29	12	4	1	*	*
July, 1996	52	33	8	5	1	1	*
June, 1996	52	33	9	4	1	1	*
Late April, 1996	44	37	11	5	1	1	1
Early April, 1996	49	35	10	5	1	*	*
February, 1996	42	41	11	4	1	1	*
October, 1995	53	35	7	4	1	*	*
April, 1995	53	34	9	4	*	*	*
November, 1994	58	28	8	5	*	1	0
Late October, 1994	55	32	10	3	*	*	*
July, 1994	52	34	10	4	*	*	*
May, 1993	57	31	7	4	1	1	*
Early October, 1992	54	33	8	4	*	1	*
September, 1992	52	33	8	5	1	1	*
June, 1992	60	29	7	3	1	*	*
May, 1992	50	35	10	4	1	*	*
Early May, 1992	49	35	10	4	1	*	*
March, 1992	47	36	11	6	*	*	*
February, 1992	50	36	9	4	*	--	2
January 1992 (GP) ⁶	40	35	11	11	4	--	*
November, 1991	46	41	9	4	*	*	*
May, 1990	42	42	11	4	1	*	*
January, 1989 (GP)	45	30	10	8	6	1	*
Gallup: November, 1988	57	26	10	4	2	1	*
October, 1988	51	37	8	3	1	*	*
May, 1988	43	41	11	3	2	1	*
January, 1988	49	39	9	2	1	*	*

⁶ Trends for January, 1992 and January, 1989 are based on general public.

OFTVOTE CONTINUED...

	<u>Always</u>	<u>Nearly always</u>	<u>Part of the time</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	(VOL.) <u>Never vote</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
September, 1988	51	40	6	2	*	1	*
May, 1987	43	43	9	3	1	1	*

Q.26 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK ALL PHASE B:**

Thinking about the next congressional elections that will be coming up about a year from now...

Q.B27 If the elections for U.S. Congress were being held TODAY, would you vote for the Republican Party's candidate or the Democratic Party's candidate for Congress in your district?

ASK IF 'OTHER' 'DON'T KNOW/REFUSED' (Q.B27=3,9):

Q.B27a As of TODAY, would you LEAN more to the Republican or the Democrat?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=2,681]:

	<u>Rep/ Lean Rep</u>	<u>Dem/ Lean Dem</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other/ DK/Ref</u>
2014 Election			
Feb 12-26, 2014	44	46	10
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	44	48	8
Oct 9-13, 2013	43	49	8
2012 Election			
Jun 7-17, 2012	43	47	10
Aug 17-21, 2011	44	48	8
2010 Election			
Oct 27-30, 2010	43	44	12
Oct 13-18, 2010	46	42	12
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	44	47	9
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	44	45	11
Jun 16-20, 2010	45	45	10
Mar 11-21, 2010	44	44	12
Feb 3-9, 2010	42	45	13
Jan 6-10, 2010	44	46	10
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	42	47	11
Aug 20-27, 2009	44	45	10
2008 Election			
June, 2008	37	52	11
2006 Election			
November, 2006	40	48	12
Late October, 2006	38	49	13
Early October, 2006	38	51	11
September, 2006	39	50	11
August, 2006	41	50	9
June, 2006	39	51	10
April, 2006	41	51	8
February, 2006	41	50	9
Mid-September, 2005	40	52	8
2004 Election			
June, 2004	41	48	11
2002 Election			
Early November, 2002	42	46	12
Early October, 2002	44	46	10
Early September, 2002	44	46	10
June, 2002	44	46	10
February, 2002	46	45	9
Early November, 2001	44	44	12

Q.B27/B27a CONTINUED...

	Rep/ <u>Lean Rep</u>	Dem/ <u>Lean Dem</u>	(VOL.) Other/ DK/Ref
2000 Election			
Early November, 2000	42	48	10
Early October, 2000	43	47	10
July, 2000	43	47	10
February, 2000	44	47	9
October, 1999	43	49	8
June, 1999	40	50	10
1998 Election			
Late October, 1998	40	47	13
Early October, 1998	43	44	13
Early September, 1998	45	46	9
Late August, 1998	44	45	11
Early August, 1998	42	49	9
June, 1998	44	46	10
March, 1998	40	52	8
February, 1998	41	50	9
January, 1998	41	51	8
August, 1997	45	48	7
1996 Election			
November, 1996	41	48	11
October, 1996	42	49	9
Late September, 1996	43	49	8
Early September, 1996	43	51	6
July, 1996	46	47	7
June, 1996	44	50	6
March, 1996	44	49	7
January, 1996	46	47	7
October, 1995	48	48	4
August, 1995	50	43	7
1994 Election			
November, 1994	45	43	12
Late October, 1994	47	44	9
Early October, 1994	52	40	8
September, 1994	48	46	6
July, 1994	45	47	8

QUESTIONS C28, A29 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED
NO QUESTIONS 30-39

ASK ALL:

Q.40 Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs...[READ]?

	Most of <u>the time</u>	Some of <u>the time</u>	Only now <u>and then</u>	Hardly <u>at all</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	48	29	14	9	*
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012 (RVs)	69	21	7	3	*
Oct 24-28, 2012	51	27	13	9	1
Oct 4-7, 2012 (RVs)	65	23	8	4	*
Sep 12-16, 2012 (RVs)	60	26	10	4	*
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	47	28	15	8	1
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	50	29	14	6	1
Oct 27-30, 2010 (RVs)	56	29	10	5	*
Oct 13-18, 2010	49	28	12	10	1
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 ⁷	52	25	13	10	1

⁷

In the Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 survey, a wording experiment was conducted with one half of respondents asked the question wording shown above, and the other half was asked: "Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow

Q.40 CONTINUED...

	<u>Most of the time</u>	<u>Some of the time</u>	<u>Only now and then</u>	<u>Hardly at all</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
January, 2007	53	28	11	7	1
November, 2006 (RVs)	58	26	10	6	*
Late October, 2006 (RVs)	57	30	8	5	*
December, 2005	50	28	14	8	*
December, 2004	45	35	14	5	1
November, 2004 (RVs)	61	27	9	3	*
Mid-October, 2004 (RVs)	63	26	8	3	*
June, 2004	44	34	15	7	*
August, 2003	48	33	12	6	1
November, 2002	49	27	14	9	1
August, 2002	54	30	11	5	*
March, 2001	49	27	13	10	1
Early November, 2000 (RVs)	51	32	12	5	*
September, 2000 (RVs)	51	34	10	4	1
June, 2000	38	32	19	11	*
Late September, 1999	39	32	20	9	*
August, 1999	40	35	17	8	*
November, 1998	46	27	14	13	*
Late October, 1998 (RVs)	57	29	10	4	*
Early October, 1998 (RVs)	51	33	11	5	*
Early September, 1998	45	34	15	6	*
June, 1998	36	34	21	9	*
November, 1997	41	36	16	7	*
November, 1996 (RVs)	52	32	12	4	*
October, 1996 (RVs)	43	37	13	6	1
June, 1996	41	34	17	8	*
October, 1995	46	35	14	5	*
April, 1995	43	35	16	6	*
November, 1994	49	30	13	7	1
October, 1994	45	35	14	6	*
July, 1994	46	33	15	6	*
May, 1990	39	34	18	9	*
February, 1989	47	34	14	4	1
October, 1988 (RVs)	52	33	12	3	*
May, 1988	37	37	17	6	3
January, 1988	37	35	18	8	2
November, 1987	49	32	14	4	1
May, 1987	41	35	15	7	2
July, 1985	36	33	18	12	1

ASK ALL PHASE B:

Q.B40a Some people say they are basically content with the federal government, others say they are frustrated, and others say they are angry. Which of these best describes how you feel?

	<u>Basically content</u>	<u>Frustrated</u>	<u>Angry</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Feb 12-26, 2014	17	62	19	2
Oct 9-13, 2013	12	55	30	3
Sep 25-29, 2013	17	51	26	5
Jan 9-13, 2013	20	58	19	3
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	17	58	21	3
Aug 17-21, 2011	11	60	26	3
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	22	59	14	5
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	21	52	23	4
Apr 1-5, 2010	23	52	21	4

what's going on in government and public affairs ...” No significant differences were found between questions and the combined results are shown above. All surveys prior to Sep 2010 used the longer question wording.

Q.B40a CONTINUED...

	Basically <u>content</u>	<u>Frustrated</u>	<u>Angry</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mar 11-21, 2010	19	56	21	5
Early January, 2007	21	58	16	5
Early October, 2006	21	54	20	5
March, 2004	32	52	13	3
Mid November, 2001	53	34	8	5
June, 2000	28	53	13	6
February, 2000	33	54	10	3
October, 1997	29	56	12	3

ASK ALL PHASE B:

Q.40b How much of the time do you think you can trust the government in Washington to do what is right? Just about always, most of the time, or only some of the time?

	Just about <u>always</u>	Most of <u>the time</u>	Only some <u>of the time</u>	(VOL.) <u>Never</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Feb 12-26, 2014	3	21	68	7	1
Oct 9-13, 2013	3	16	68	12	1
Jan 9-13, 2013	3	23	67	6	2
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	3	17	72	7	2
Aug 17-21, 2011	3	16	72	8	1
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	4	25	65	4	2
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	3	21	65	10	1
Apr 1-5, 2010	5	20	61	13	1
Mar 11-21, 2010	3	19	65	11	2
January, 2007	3	28	63	5	1
February, 2006	4	30	59	6	1
Mid-September, 2005	3	28	63	4	2
Mid-March, 2004	4	32	59	4	1
February, 2000	5	35	56	3	1
May, 1999	3	28	62	5	2
February, 1999	4	27	64	4	1
November, 1998 ⁸	4	22	61	11	2
February, 1998	5	29	61	4	1
October, 1997	3	36	59	2	*

ASK ALL:

Just as far as you know...

Q.41 Which political party has a majority in the U.S. House of Representatives **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]? [IF NECESSARY: Just as far as you know] [INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: DO NOT PROBE, PUNCH 9 IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY DON'T KNOW]**

	The Republican <u>Party</u>	The Democratic <u>Party</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	58	30	12
May 9-Jun 3, 2012 ⁹	54	22	24
Jun 8-28, 2010	12	70	19
Oct 1-4, 2009	13	75	12
Jun 18-21, 2009	12	76	12
Mar 26-29, 2009	12	86	2
Dec 4-7, 2008	11	82	7
Feb 28-Mar 2, 2008	26	70	4
Aug 16-19, 2007	19	78	3
February, 2007	10	76	14

⁸ The November, 1998 survey was conducted Oct. 26-Dec. 1, 1998. The question asked, "How much of the time do you trust the government in Washington to do the right thing? Just about always, most the time, or only some of the time?"

⁹ In June 2012 and earlier, question read: "Do you happen to know which political party has a majority in the U.S. House of Representatives? **[RANDOMIZE: Democrats or Republicans]**"

Q.41 TREND FOR COMPARISON¹⁰:

	The Republican <u>Party</u>	The Democratic <u>Party</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
May, 2008	15	53	32
Late October, 2006	58	4	38
April, 2006	64	6	30
April, 2004	56	8	36
June, 2001	31	34	35
August, 1999	55	8	37
December, 1998	56	11	33
June, 1997	50	6	44
April, 1996	70	8	22
June, 1995	73	5	22
July, 1994	18	60	22
February, 1994	42	58	n/a
September, 1992	9	46	45
June, 1992	12	44	44
May, 1992	12	49	39
May, 1989	16	68	16

Correct answers in bold.

ASK ALL:

- Q.42 Which political party has a majority in the U.S. Senate **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?
[INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: DO NOT PROBE, PUNCH 9 IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY DON'T KNOW]

	The Republican <u>Party</u>	The Democratic <u>Party</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	30	54	16
TREND FOR COMPARISON¹¹:			
June, 2003	63	10	27
June, 2001	12	56	32
September, 1992	10	57	33
June, 1992	17	52	31
May, 1992	17	55	28

Correct answers in bold.

ASK ALL PHASE A:

- Q.43 Which political party is more in favor of raising taxes on higher income people **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**? **[IF NECESSARY: Just as far as you know]** **[INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: DO NOT PROBE, PUNCH 9 IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY DON'T KNOW]**

Jan 23-Feb 9

2014

21	The Republican Party [OR]
70	The Democratic Party
9	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

NO QUESTIONS 44-47

¹⁰ In May 2008 and from May 1992 through Late October 2006, this was asked as an open-ended question, without offering response options. In May 1989 the question was worded: "As a result of the election last year, which party now has the most members in the U.S. House of Representatives in Washington?"

¹¹ In June 2003 and earlier, question read: "Do you happen to know which political party has a majority in the U.S. Senate?" The question was asked as an open-ended question, without offering response options.

RANDOMIZE Q.C48/Q.C49**ASK ALL PHASE C:**

Now some questions about your views of the political parties...

Q.C48 Do you think the Republican Party **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** or not?

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Is too extreme			
	Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	52	43	5
	Jul 17-21, 2013	48	46	6
	Feb 13-18, 2013	52	42	5
	TREND FOR COMPARISON			
	<i>Please tell me whether you think each of the following description applies or does not apply to the Republican Party ... too extreme</i>			
	CNN/Gallup: February, 1999	56	42	3
b.	Cares about the middle class			
	Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	42	54	4
c.	Is too willing to cut government programs, even when they work			
	Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	57	35	8

RANDOMIZE Q.C48/Q.C49**ASK ALL PHASE C:**

[Next,]

Q.C49 Do you think the Democratic Party **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** or not?

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Is too extreme			
	Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	39	56	5
	Jul 17-21, 2013	41	54	5
	Feb 13-18, 2013	39	56	6
	TREND FOR COMPARISON			
	<i>Please tell me whether you think each of the following descriptions applies or does not apply to the Democratic Party ... too extreme</i>			
	CNN/Gallup: February, 1999	39	57	3
b.	Cares about the middle class			
	Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	57	38	4
c.	Too often sees government as the only way to solve problems			
	Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	59	35	6

ASK ALL:

Q.50 Now I'm going to read a few more pairs of statements. Again, just tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is **[READ AND RANDOMIZE ITEMS Q THRU Z FOLLOWED BY RANDOMIZED ITEMS AA THRU HH; RANDOMIZE PAIRS BUT NOT STATEMENTS WITHIN EACH PAIR]**. Next, **[NEXT PAIR] [IF NECESSARY: "Which statement comes closer to your views, even if neither is exactly right?"]**

	This country should do whatever it takes to <u>protect the environment</u>	This country has gone too far in its efforts to protect <u>the environment</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
q.			
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	71	25	4
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	71	24	5
December, 2004	77	18	5
September, 2000	78	17	5
August, 1999	80	15	5
October, 1996	77	18	5
October, 1995	77	20	3
April, 1995	74	22	4
October, 1994	77	19	4
July, 1994	78	19	3

	Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt <u>the economy</u>	Stricter environmental laws and regulations are <u>worth the cost</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
r.			
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	39	56	5
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	39	53	7
November, 2007	27	63	10
July, 2006	31	57	12
March, 2006	29	65	6
December, 2005	37	56	7
December, 2004	31	60	9
September, 2000	31	61	8
August, 1999	28	65	7
October, 1996	30	63	7
October, 1995	35	61	4
April, 1995	39	57	4
October, 1994	32	62	6
July, 1994	33	62	5

ASK ALL PHASE B:

	There are no real limits to growth in this country <u>today</u>	People in this country should learn to live with <u>less</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
s.			
Feb 12-26, 2014	49	46	5
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	39	52	9
December, 2008	40	53	7
October, 2008	41	49	10
December, 2004	51	41	8
August, 1999	54	40	6
July, 1994	51	45	4

Q.50 CONTINUED...**ASK ALL PHASE C:**

	As Americans, we can always find ways to solve our problems and get <u>what we want</u>	This country can't solve many of its important <u>problems</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
t.			
Feb 27-Mar 16 2014	47	50	3
Dec 7-11, 2011	60	36	3
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	57	37	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	54	42	5
December, 2008	68	27	5
October, 2008	64	29	7
December, 2004	59	36	5
September, 2000	59	36	5
August, 1999	63	32	5
July, 1994	52	45	3

ASK ALL:

	Homosexuality should be <u>accepted by society</u>	Homosexuality should be <u>discouraged by society</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
u.			
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	62	31	7
May 1-5, 2013	60	31	8
Mar 13-17, 2013	57	36	7
Jan 4-8, 2012	56	32	12
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	58	33	8
October, 2006 ¹²	51	38	11
December, 2004	49	44	7
June, 2003	47	45	8
September, 2000	50	41	9
August, 1999	49	44	7
October, 1997	46	48	6
June, 1997	45	50	5
October, 1996	44	49	7
April, 1996	44	49	7
October, 1995	45	50	5
April, 1995	47	48	5
October, 1994	46	48	6
July, 1994	46	49	5

ASK ALL PHASE C:

	It's not the government's job to protect people from <u>themselves</u>	Sometimes laws to protect people from themselves <u>are necessary</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
v.			
Feb 27-Mar 16 2014	34	62	4

ASK ALL PHASE A:

	Religion is a very <u>important part of my life</u>	Religion is not that <u>important to me</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
w.			
Jan 23-Feb 9, 2014	66	33	1
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	71	27	2
December, 2004	74	24	2

¹² In October, 2006 and earlier, both answer choices began: "Homosexuality is a way of life that should be..."

Q.50 CONTINUED...

	Religion is a very <u>important part of my life</u>	Religion is not that <u>important to me</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
September, 2000	75	23	2
August, 1999	75	22	2

NO ITEM x**ASK ALL:**

y.	I'm generally satisfied with the way things are going for me financially	I'm not very satisfied with my financial situation	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	51	47	1
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	47	51	2
October, 2006	59	40	1
December, 2005	56	42	2
December, 2004	59	39	2
September, 2000	59	39	2
August, 1999	64	34	2
October, 1996	57	41	2
April, 1996	57	42	1
July, 1994	56	43	1

z.	I often don't have enough money to make ends meet	Paying the bills is generally not a problem for me	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	40	58	2
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	43	54	3
December, 2005	40	56	4
December, 2004	35	62	3
September, 2000	37	59	4
August, 1999	29	68	3
July, 1994	36	63	1

aa.	It IS NOT necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values	It IS necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	53	45	2
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	49	48	3
December, 2004	46	51	3
March, 2002	50	47	3

bb.	Using overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism around the world	Relying too much on military force to defeat terrorism creates hatred that leads to more terrorism	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	37	57	7
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	38	52	10
December, 2004	39	51	10

NO ITEM cc

Q.50 CONTINUED...

	The growing number of newcomers from other countries threatens traditional American <u>customs and values</u>	The growing number of newcomers from other countries strengthens <u>American society</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
dd.			
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	35	59	6
Mar 13-17, 2013	43	52	6
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	39	52	9
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	38	49	13
Jun 16-20, 2010	44	44	12
November, 2007	50	40	10
March, 2006	48	45	7
December, 2004	40	50	10
	It's best for the future of our country to be active in <u>world affairs</u>	We should pay less attention to problems overseas and concentrate <u>on problems here at home</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
ee.			
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	35	60	5
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	33	58	8
December, 2004	44	49	7
	Americans need to be willing to give up privacy and freedom in order to <u>be safe from terrorism</u>	Americans shouldn't have to give up privacy and freedom in order to be <u>safe from terrorism</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
ff.			
Jan 29-Mar 16, 2014 ¹³	22	74	4
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	26	70	4
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	26	68	6
December, 2004 ¹⁴	35	60	5
ASK ALL PHASE B:			
	The government should do more to protect morality <u>in society</u>	I worry the government is getting too involved in the <u>issue of morality</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
gg.			
Feb 12-26, 2014	33	62	5
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	35	54	10
December, 2004	41	51	8
ASK ALL:			
	Our country has made the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with <u>whites</u>	Our country needs to continue making changes to give blacks equal rights <u>with whites</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
hh.			
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	49	46	5
Feb 22-Mar 14, 2011	49	45	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	48	45	8
Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	47	43	10

¹³ Item was asked Jan. 29-Mar 16, 2014 (N=9,459).

¹⁴ In December 2004, both answer choices read "...to give up more privacy and freedom...."

ASK ALL:

Q.51 Next, [ASK ITEM ii FIRST, FOLLOWED BY RANDOMIZED ITEMS jj THROUGH mm AND RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS WITHIN PAIRS]. [IF NECESSARY: "Which statement comes closer to your views, even if neither is exactly right?"] Next, [NEXT PAIR]

ASK ALL PHASE A:

	Government should do <u>more to solve problems</u>	Government is doing too many things better left to <u>businesses and individuals</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
ii.			
Jan 23-Feb 9, 2014	45	51	4
Sep 12-16, 2012	44	49	6
Nov 4-7, 2010	43	48	9
Jun 8-28, 2010	43	47	10
Jan 14-27, 2010 (SDT)	45	47	8
	Children are better off when a parent stays home <u>to focus on the family</u>	Children are just as well off when their parents <u>work outside the home</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
jj.			
Jan 23-Feb 9, 2014	60	35	5

ASK ALL:

	Government aid to the poor does more harm than good, by making people too dependent on <u>government assistance</u>	Government aid to the poor does more good than harm, because people can't get out of poverty until their basic needs are <u>met</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
kk.			
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	48	47	6
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	44	49	7

ASK ALL PHASE A:

	The economic system in this country unfairly <u>favors powerful interests</u>	The economic system in this country is generally <u>fair to most Americans</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
ll.			
Jan 29-Feb 9, 2014 ¹⁵	62	34	4
	I like elected officials who make compromises with people they disagree with <u>people they disagree with</u>	I like elected officials who <u>stick to their positions</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
mm.			
Jan 23-Feb 9, 2014	56	39	5
Jan 15-19, 2014 ¹⁶	49	48	3
Jan 9-13, 2013 ¹⁷	50	44	6
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	40	54	7
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	40	55	5

NO ITEM nn

¹⁵ Item was asked Jan. 29-Feb.9, 2014 (N=2,787).

¹⁶ In January 2014 and earlier, response items were not randomized.

¹⁷ In January 2013, question asked as a stand-alone item.

Q.51 CONTINUED...**ASK ALL PHASE C:**

		The police should be allowed to stop and search anyone who fits the general description of a <u>crime suspect</u>	The police should not be able to search people just because they think they <u>look suspicious</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
oo.	Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	41	56	3
pp.		Wall Street HELPS the American economy more <u>than it hurts</u>	Wall Street HURTS the American economy more <u>than it helps</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
	Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	45	42	13
	Jan 4-8, 2012 ¹⁸	36	48	16
	Dec 7-11, 2011	36	51	13
	Mar 8-14, 2011	38	47	15

NO QUESTION 52**ASK ALL PHASE A:**

Q.53 In your opinion, which is generally more often to blame if a person is poor? Lack of effort on his or her own part, or circumstances beyond his or her control?

	Lack of <u>effort</u>	Circumstances <u>beyond control</u>	(VOL.) <u>Both</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jan 23-Feb 9, 2014	39	50	8	3
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	35	50	11	4
Apr 4-15, 2012	38	46	11	5
Mar 11-21, 2010	32	49	14	5
October, 1997	39	44	14	3
CBS/NYT: 1995	35	42	18	4
CBS/NYT: 1994	44	34	18	4
LAT: 1992	27	52	18	3
NYT: December, 1990	30	48	20	2
Gallup: May, 1990	35	45	17	3
Gallup: 1989	38	42	17	3
Gallup: 1988	40	37	17	6
Gallup: 1984	33	34	31	2
CBS/NYT: 1982	37	39	17	7
Gallup: 1967	42	19	36	3
Gallup: 1965	40	29	28	3
Gallup: November, 1964	31	31	34	5
Gallup: September, 1964	34	25	38	3
Gallup: March, 1964	34	29	32	6

ASK ALL PHASE B:

Q.B54 Next, **[IF NECESSARY: Which comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right].**
[READ DO NOT RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS]

	The Islamic religion is more likely than others to encourage violence among <u>its believers</u>	The Islamic religion does not encourage violence <u>more than others</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
Feb 12-26, 2014	38	50	12
May 1-5, 2013	42	46	13
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	40	42	18
Aug 19-22, 2010	35	42	24

¹⁸ In January 2012 and earlier, response items were not randomized.

Q.B54 CONTINUED...

	The Islamic religion is more likely than others to encourage violence among <u>its believers</u>	The Islamic religion does not encourage violence <u>more than others</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
Aug 11-17, 2009	38	45	16
August, 2007	45	39	16
July, 2005	36	47	17
July, 2004	46	37	17
Mid-July, 2003	44	41	15
March, 2002	25	51	24

ASK ALL PHASE B:

Q.B55 Should the U.S. Supreme Court base its rulings on its understanding of what the U.S. Constitution meant as it was originally written, or should the court base its rulings on its understanding of what the US Constitution means in current times?

	What it meant <u>as originally written</u>	What it means <u>in current times</u>	(VOL.) Somewhere <u>in between</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Feb 12-26, 2014	46	49	2	3
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	45	50	2	4
Kaiser/Harvard/WaPo: October, 2010	50	46	1	3
ABC News/WaPo: July, 2005	46	50	3	1

ASK ALL PHASE C:

Q.C56 Which of these statements best describes your opinion about the United States? **[READ IN ORDER; REVERSE ORDER FOR HALF OF SAMPLE]**

Feb 27-Mar 16 <u>2014</u>		Mar 8-14 <u>2011</u>
28	The U.S. stands above all other countries in the world.	38
58	The U.S. is one of the greatest countries in the world, along with some others	53
12	There are other countries that are better than the U.S.	8
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	2

ASK ALL PHASE C:

Q.C57 From what you've read and heard, is there solid evidence that the average temperature on earth has been getting warmer over the past few decades, or not?

ASK IF EARTH IS GETTING WARMER (Q.C57=1):

Q.C58a Do you believe that the earth is getting warmer **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]?**

	-----Yes, solid evidence-----				(VOL.)		
		Mostly because of human activity such as <u>burning fossil fuels</u>	Mostly because of natural patterns in the <u>earth's environment</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref	No	Mixed/ some evidence	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	61	40	18	3	35	1	3
Oct 9-13, 2013	67	44	18	4	26	2	5
Mar 13-17, 2013	69	42	23	4	27	1	4
Oct 4-7, 2012	67	42	19	6	26	1	6
Nov 9-14, 2011	63	38	18	6	28	1	8
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	58	36	18	5	34	2	5
Oct 13-18, 2010	59	34	18	6	32	1	8
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	57	36	16	6	33	2	8
April, 2008	71	47	18	6	21	3	5
January, 2007	77	47	20	10	16	1	6
August, 2006	77	47	20	10	17	1	5
July, 2006	79	50	23	6	17	1	3
June, 2006	70	41	21	8	20	1	9

ASK ALL PHASE C:

Q.C57 From what you've read and heard, is there solid evidence that the average temperature on earth has been getting warmer over the past few decades, or not?

ASK IF EARTH IS NOT GETTING WARMER (Q.C57=2):

Q.C58b Do you think that we just don't know enough yet about whether the Earth is getting warmer or do you think it's just not happening?

Feb 27-Mar 16		Oct 9-13
<u>2014</u>		<u>2013</u> ¹⁹
35	NET No solid evidence (Q.C57)	26
17	Just don't know enough yet	12
17	Just not happening	13
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	1
65	Solid evidence/Mixed/some evidence/Don't know (Q.C57)	74

NO QUESTIONS 59-99**ASK ALL:**

Q.100 Have you ever contributed money to a candidate running for public office or to a group working to elect a candidate?

ASK IF HAVE EVER CONTRIBUTED MONEY (Q.100=1):

Q.101 Have you done this over the last two years, that is, during or since the 2012 elections, or not? **[IF NECESSARY: Have you contributed money to any candidates or political groups over the last two years, or not?]**

Jan 23-Mar 16		Jan 2-5
<u>2014</u>		<u>2014</u>
30	Yes, have ever contributed	24
15	Yes, in last two years	14
16	No, not in last two years	10
*	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	*
69	No, have never contributed	75
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	1

ASK IF HAVE CONTRIBUTED MONEY DURING 2012/2013 (Q.101=1):

Q.102 Over the last two years, would you say all of those contributions added up to more than \$100 or less than that?

ASK IF MORE THAN \$100 (Q.102=1):

Q.102a And did they add up to more than \$250 or not?

BASED ON TOTAL:

Jan 23-Mar 16		Jan 2-5
<u>2014</u>		<u>2014</u>
8	More than \$100	9
4	More than \$250	--
4	Less than \$250	--
*	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	--
6	Less than \$100	5
*	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	*
	<i>Haven't donated in last two years</i>	
85	(Q.100=2,9 OR Q.101=2,9)	86

NO QUESTIONS 103-104¹⁹

Prior to October 2013, follow-up question was not asked of those who said there was no solid evidence.

ASK ALL:

Q.105 **[IF Q100=1:** And again,] just thinking about the last two years...Please tell me if you have done any of the following. First, over the last two years have you **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**, or not? And over the last two years have you **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]**, or not?

	Yes, have done this <u>within last two years</u>	No, have not done this <u>within last two years</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a. Worked or volunteered for a political candidate or campaign Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	8	92	*
b. Contacted any elected official Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	28	72	*

NO ITEM c

d. Attended a campaign event Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	15	84	*
---	----	----	---

ASK ALL PHASE A:

Q.106 And have you, yourself, ever run for federal, state, or local elected office, or not?

Jan 23-Feb 9

2014

2	Yes, have run for elected office
98	No, have not run for elected office
*	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL PHASE B:

Next,

Q.B106 Do you favor or oppose legalized casino gambling in your state?

		<i>WP/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard</i> Jul 29-Aug 18 <u>1998</u>	<i>NBC/AP</i> Aug 7-8 <u>1978</u> ²⁰
Feb 12-26 <u>2014</u>			
61	Favor	47	48
33	Oppose	48	47
6	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	5	5

ASK ALL PHASE B:

Q.B107 Right now, which ONE of the following do you think should be the more important priority for addressing America's energy supply? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?

	Developing alternative sources such as, wind, solar and hydrogen <u>technology</u>	Expanding exploration and production of oil, <u>coal and natural gas</u>	(VOL.) Both should be given equal <u>priority</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Feb 12-26, 2014	65	28	5	2
Sep 4-8, 2013	58	34	6	3
Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	54	34	7	4
Oct 24-28, 2012	47	39	9	5
Mar 7-11, 2012	52	39	5	4
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	63	29	6	2

²⁰

In 1978, NBC News and the Associated Press asked "Would you favor or oppose legalized casino gambling in your state?"

ASK ALL PHASE B:

Q.B108 Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally?

	-----Favor-----			-----Oppose-----			(VOL.)
	Total	Strongly <i>favor</i>	<i>Favor</i>	Total	Strongly <i>oppose</i>	<i>Oppose</i>	DK/Ref
Feb 12-26, 2014	54	24	30	39	19	20	7
May 1-5, 2013 ²¹	51	21	30	42	19	22	8
Mar 13-17, 2013	49	22	27	44	22	21	8
Oct 24-28, 2012	49	22	27	40	19	21	11
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	48	23	25	44	24	20	8
Jun 7-17, 2012	48	23	25	44	23	21	9
Apr 4-15, 2012	47	22	25	43	22	21	11
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	46	--	--	44	--	--	9
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	45	20	25	46	25	21	9
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	43	16	27	47	26	22	10
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	41	17	24	48	24	24	10
Aug 11-17, 2009	39	14	25	53	31	22	8
Mid-April, 2009	35	14	21	54	31	23	11
August, 2008	39	13	26	52	30	22	9
June, 2008	40	15	25	52	31	21	8
Late May, 2008	38	15	23	49	29	20	13
November, 2007	36	12	24	54	29	25	10
August, 2007	36	13	23	55	31	24	9
Early January, 2007	37	13	24	55	33	22	8
Early November, 2006 (RVs)	30	10	20	57	31	26	13
July, 2006	35	12	23	56	31	25	9
June, 2006	33	13	20	55	32	23	12
March, 2006	39	10	29	51	28	23	10
July, 2005	36	13	23	53	31	22	11
December, 2004	32	14	18	61	38	23	7
August, 2004	29	8	21	60	35	25	11
July, 2004	32	10	22	56	33	23	12
Mid-March, 2004	32	10	22	59	35	24	9
Early February, 2004	30	9	21	63	42	21	7
November, 2003	30	10	20	62	41	21	8
October, 2003	30	9	21	58	33	25	12
Mid-July, 2003	38	10	28	53	30	23	9
March, 2001	35	8	27	57	34	23	8
June, 1996	27	6	21	65	41	24	8

ASK ALL PHASE B:

Q.B109 Thinking about our economic and trade policy toward China, which is more important **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?

Feb 12-26 2014		Oct 4-7 2012	Mar 8-14 2011
51	Building a stronger relationship with China on economic issues	42	53
41	Getting tougher with China on economic issues	49	40
8	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	9	7

21

In May 1-5, 2013, Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012, Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011, July 21-Aug 5, 2010, Aug 11-17, 2009, August 2008, August 2007, Early January 2007, Early November 2006, March 2006, July 2005, December 2004, Early February 2004, November 2003, Mid-July 2003, March 2001 and June 1996 the question was asked as part of a list of items. In Jun 7-17, 2012, Apr 4-15, 2012, August 2009, April 2009, May 2008 and June 2008, the question read "allowing gay and lesbian couples;" all other instances read "allowing gays and lesbians."

ASK ALL PHASE B:

Q.B110 Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?

	<u>Yes, legal</u>	<u>No, illegal</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Feb 12-26, 2014	54	42	3
Mar 13-17, 2013	52	45	3
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	45	50	5
Mar 10-14, 2010	41	52	7
Gallup			
October, 2012	48	50	1
October, 2011	50	46	3
October, 2010	46	50	4
October, 2009	44	54	2
October 2005	36	60	4
November, 2003	34	64	2
August, 2001	34	62	4
August, 2000	31	64	5
August, 1995	25	73	2
May, 1985	23	73	4
June, 1980	25	70	5
May, 1979	25	70	5
April, 1977	28	66	6
January, 1973	16	78	6
March, 1972	15	81	4
October, 1969	12	84	4
General Social Survey			
2012	43	49	8
2010	44	47	9
2008	35	57	8
2006	32	60	7
2004	33	59	9
2002	32	61	6
2000	31	63	6
1998	27	67	6
1996	25	70	5
1994	22	73	5
1993	22	73	5
1991	17	78	5
1990	16	81	3
1989	16	81	3
1988	17	79	4
1987	16	81	3
1986	17	80	2
1984	22	74	4
1983	19	77	3
1980	24	73	3
1978	30	66	4
1976	28	69	3
1975	20	74	5
1973	19	79	2

ASK ALL PHASE C:

Q.C111 How much, if anything, have you read or heard about COMMON CORE, a set of education standards for students in grades K-12? Have you heard ... **[READ]**

Feb 27-Mar 16

2014

18	A lot
41	A little
40	Nothing at all
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK IF HEARD OF COMMON CORE (Q.C111=1,2) [N=2,139]:

Q.C112 From what you've read and heard, do you strongly favor, favor, oppose or strongly oppose the Common Core education standards?

Feb 27-Mar 16

2014

9	Strongly favor
37	Favor
24	Oppose
15	Strongly oppose
16	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

NO QUESTIONS 113-114**ASK ALL PHASE C:**

Q.C115 In general, do you think that free trade agreements between the U.S. and other countries have been a good thing or a bad thing for the United States?

Feb 27-Mar 16

2014

59	Good thing
30	Bad thing
10	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

Feb 22-Mar 1

2011

48
41
12

Mar 31-Apr 21

2009

52
34
14

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

In general, do you think that free trade agreements like NAFTA and the policies of the World Trade Organization have been a good thing or a bad thing for the United States?

	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Nov 4-7, 2010	35	44	21
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	43	32	25
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	44	35	21
April, 2008	35	48	17
November, 2007	40	40	20
December, 2006 ²²	44	35	21
Late October, 2005	44	34	22
December, 2004	47	34	19
July, 2004	47	34	19
March, 2004	44	37	19
December, 2003	34	33	33
Early September, 2001	49	29	22
November, 1997	45	34	21
September, 1997	47	30	23

²²

In December 2006, December 2004, July 2004 and March 2004, the question wording asked about: "free trade agreements like NAFTA and the World Trade Organization," and did not mention "policies of" the World Trade Organization. In October 2005 the question asked: "So far, do you think that NAFTA has been a good thing or a bad thing from a U.S. point of view?" In December 2003 the question wording asked about "free trade agreements like NAFTA and the WTO;" full names of the organizations were read out only if the respondent was uncertain. In Early September 2001 and earlier the question asked about: "...NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement..."

ASK ALL PHASE C:

Q.C116 Do you approve or disapprove of the health care law passed by Barack Obama and Congress in 2010?

ASK IF APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE (Q.C116=1,2):

Q.C116a Do you [approve/disapprove] very strongly, or not so strongly?

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Very strongly</u>	<u>Not so strongly</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Dis-</u> <u>approve</u>	<u>Very strongly</u>	<u>Not so strongly</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	41	26	14	*	53	41	12	*	5
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	41	--	--	--	54	--	--	--	5
Oct 9-13, 2013	41	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	7
Sep 4-8, 2013 (U)	42	26	16	1	53	41	12	*	5
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012 ²³	47	31	15	1	43	33	10	*	9
Jun 7-17, 2012	43	26	17	1	48	35	13	*	9
Apr 4-15, 2012	41	--	--	--	49	--	--	--	10
Mar 7-11, 2012	47	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	8
Jan 5-9, 2011	41	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	11
Nov 4-7, 2010	43	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	10
Sep 9-12, 2010	38	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	17
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	44	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	10
Jul 8-11, 2010	35	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	17
Apr 1-5, 2010	40	--	--	--	44	--	--	--	16

Q.C116/C116a TREND FOR COMPARISON:

As of right now, do you generally favor or generally oppose the health care bills being discussed in Congress?

IF FAVOR OR OPPOSE: Do you (favor/oppose) these health care bills very strongly, or not so strongly?

	<u>Generally favor</u>	<u>Very strongly</u>	<u>Not so strongly</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Generally oppose</u>	<u>Very strongly</u>	<u>Not so strongly</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mar 11-21, 2010	40	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	13
Mar 10-14, 2010	38	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	13
Feb 3-9, 2010	38	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	12
Jan 6-10, 2010	39	23	14	2	48	36	11	1	13
Dec 9-13, 2009 ²⁴	35	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	17
Nov 12-15, 2009	42	--	--	--	39	--	--	--	19
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	38	--	--	--	47	--	--	--	15
Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	34	20	13	1	47	35	11	1	19
Sep 10-15, 2009	42	29	11	2	44	34	10	*	14
Aug 20-27, 2009	39	25	13	1	46	34	12	1	15
Jul 22-26, 2009	38	--	--	--	44	--	--	--	18

²³ Prior to September 2013, the question asked about "the health care legislation." In addition, the reference to when the law was passed has changed over time: January 2011 referenced the legislation passed "last year," November 2010 used "earlier this year," September through July, 2010 used "in March," and April 2010 used "last month."

²⁴ From December 9-13, 2009 and earlier, questions asked about "health care proposals" rather than "health care bills."

ASK IF 'DISAPPROVE' (Q.C116=2):

Q.C117 What do you think elected officials who oppose the health care law should do now that the law has started to take effect? Should they **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]** or should they **[ITEM]**?

BASED ON TOTAL PHASE C:

		(U) Dec 3-8 <u>2013</u> ²⁵	(U) Sep 4-8 <u>2013</u>
Feb 27-Mar 16			
<u>2014</u>			
53	NET Disapprove of health care law (Q.C116)	54	53
30	Do what they can to make the law work as well as possible	29	27
19	Do what they can to make the law fail	19	23
4	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	6	4
47	Approve of health care law/ Don't know (Q.C116)	46	47

NO QUESTIONS 118-120**QUESTION 121/121a/121b PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****RANDOMIZE IN BLOCKS:**

Q121/121a/b, Q122/122a/b, Q123/a/b, Q124/a/b, Q125/a/b, Q126/a/b

ASK ALL PHASE A:

Q.122 Which comes closer to your view about how to handle immigrants who are now living in the U.S. illegally? Should they **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**

ASK IF NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CITIZENSHIP (Q122=1):

Q.122a Do you think there should be a national law enforcement effort to deport all immigrants who are now living in the U.S. illegally, or should that not be done?

ASK IF BE ELIGIBLE FOR CITIZENSHIP (Q122=2):

Q.122b And if immigrants meet these requirements, should they be eligible for citizenship? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**

Jan 23-Feb 9

<u>2014</u>	
23	Not be eligible for citizenship
17	Should be national law enforcement effort to deport
5	Should not be national law enforcement effort to deport
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
76	Be eligible for citizenship if they meet certain requirements
20	Right away
54	Only after a period of time
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

²⁵

In December 2013 and September 2013, question was not asked immediately after Q.C116.

RANDOMIZE IN BLOCKS:**Q121/121a/b, Q122/122a/b, Q123/a/b, Q124/a/b, Q125/a/b, Q126/a/b****ASK ALL PHASE A:**

Q.123 What do you think is more important – to protect the right of Americans to own guns, OR to control gun ownership?

ASK IF MORE IMPORTANT TO PROTECT OWNERSHIP (Q123=1):

Q.123a And do you think there should be [READ AND RANDOMIZE]?

ASK IF MORE IMPORTANT TO CONTROL OWNERSHIP (Q123=2):

Q.123b And do you think [READ AND RANDOMIZE]?

Jan 23-Feb 9

2014

49	Protect the right of Americans to own guns
38	Some restrictions on gun ownership
11	No restrictions on gun ownership
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
48	Control gun ownership
35	Most Americans should be able to own guns with certain limits in place
12	Only law enforcement and security personnel should be able to own guns
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

Q.123 TREND:

	Protect right of Americans <u>to own guns</u>	Control <u>gun ownership</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
May 1-5, 2013	48	50	2
Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	46	50	4
Jan 9-13, 2013	45	51	5
Dec 17-19, 2012	42	49	9
July 26-29, 2012	46	47	6
Apr 4-15, 2012	49	45	6
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	47	49	5
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	48	47	6
Jan 13-16, 2011	49	46	6
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	46	50	4
Mar 10-14, 2010	46	46	7
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	45	49	6
April, 2008	37	58	5
November, 2007	42	55	3
April, 2007	32	60	8
February, 2004	37	58	5
June, 2003	42	54	4
May, 2000	38	57	5
April, 2000	37	55	8
March, 2000	29	66	5
June, 1999	33	62	5
May, 1999	30	65	5
December, 1993	34	57	9

RANDOMIZE IN BLOCKS:**Q121/121a/b, Q122/122a/b, Q123/a/b, Q124/a/b, Q125/a/b, Q126/a/b****ASK ALL PHASE A:**Q.124 Do you think abortion should be **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]****ASK IF LEGAL IN ALL/MOST (Q124=1):**

Q.124a Do you think there are any situations in which abortion should be restricted, or should there be no restrictions at all on abortion?

ASK IF ILLEGAL IN ALL/MOST (Q124=2):

Q.124b Do you think there are any situations in which abortion should be allowed, or should there be no situations at all where abortion is allowed?

Jan 23-Feb 9

2014

- 51 LEGAL in all or most cases
- 31 Situations in which abortion should be restricted
- 19 No restrictions at all on abortion
- * Don't know/Refused (**VOL.**)
- 43 ILLEGAL in all or most cases
- 28 Situations in which abortion should be allowed
- 14 No situations where abortion should be allowed
- 1 Don't know/Refused (**VOL.**)
- 6 Don't know/Refused (**VOL.**)

TREND FOR COMPARISON²⁶:

	Legal in all <u>cases</u>	Legal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in all <u>cases</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	NET <i>Legal in</i> <u>all/most</u>	NET <i>Illegal in</i> <u>all/most</u>
Jul 17-21, 2013	20	34	24	15	7	54	40
Oct 24-28, 2012	23	32	25	13	7	55	39
Apr 4-15, 2012	23	31	23	16	7	53	39
Nov 9-14, 2011	20	31	26	17	6	51	43
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	19	35	25	16	5	54	41
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	18	36	26	16	4	54	42
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	17	33	27	17	7	50	44
August 11-27, 2009	16	31	27	17	8	47	45
April, 2009	18	28	28	16	10	46	44
Late October, 2008	18	35	24	16	7	53	40
Mid-October, 2008	19	38	22	14	7	57	36
August, 2008	17	37	26	15	5	54	41
June, 2008	19	38	24	13	6	57	37
November, 2007	18	33	29	15	5	51	44
October, 2007	21	32	24	15	8	53	39
August, 2007	17	35	26	17	5	52	43
AP/Ipsos-Poll: February, 2006	19	32	27	16	6	51	43
ABC/WaPo: December, 2005	17	40	27	13	3	57	40
ABC/WaPo: April, 2005	20	36	27	14	3	56	41
ABC/WaPo: December, 2004	21	34	25	17	3	55	42
ABC/WaPo: May, 2004	23	31	23	20	2	54	43
ABC/WaPo: January, 2003	23	34	25	17	2	57	42
ABC/WaPo: August, 2001	22	27	28	20	3	49	48
ABC/BeliefNet: June, 2001	22	31	23	20	4	53	43
ABC/WaPo: January, 2001	21	38	25	14	1	59	39
ABC/WaPo: September, 2000 (RVs)	20	35	25	16	3	55	41
ABC/WaPo: July, 2000	20	33	26	17	4	53	43
ABC/WaPo: September, 1999	20	37	26	15	2	57	41
ABC/WaPo: March, 1999	21	34	27	15	3	55	42
ABC/WaPo: July, 1998	19	35	29	13	4	54	42

²⁶

Trend for comparison question is worded: "Do you think abortion should be legal in all cases, legal in most cases, illegal in most cases, or illegal in all cases," with the categories read in reverse order for half the sample.

Q.124 TREND FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED...

	Legal in all <u>cases</u>	Legal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in most <u>cases</u>	Illegal in all <u>cases</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref	NET <i>Legal in all/most</i>	NET <i>Illegal in all/most</i>
ABC/WaPo: August, 1996	22	34	27	14	3	56	41
ABC/WaPo: June, 1996	24	34	25	14	2	58	39
ABC/WaPo: October, 1995	26	35	25	12	3	61	37
ABC: September, 1995	24	36	25	11	4	60	36
ABC/WaPo: July, 1995	27	32	26	14	1	59	40

RANDOMIZE IN BLOCKS:**Q121/121a/b, Q122/122a/b, Q123/a/b, Q124/a/b, Q125/a/b, Q126/a/b****ASK ALL PHASE A:**Q.125 Thinking about the long term future of Social Security, do you think **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?**ASK IF ACCEPTABLE (Q125=1):**Q.125a Should Social Security be **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?**ASK IF UNACCEPTABLE (Q125=2):**Q.125b Should Social Security **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?

Jan 23-Feb 9

2014

31	Some reductions in benefits for future retirees need to be considered
6	Phased out as a government program ²⁷
24	Maintained at a reduced level
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
67	Social Security benefits should not be reduced in any way
27	Cover more people, with greater benefits
37	Be kept about as it is
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

RANDOMIZE IN BLOCKS:**Q121/121a/b, Q122/122a/b, Q123/a/b, Q124/a/b, Q125/a/b, Q126/a/b****ASK ALL:**

Q.126 Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the government's collection of telephone and internet data as part of anti-terrorism efforts?

		(U)		(U)
Jan 23-Mar 16		Jan 15-19	Jul 17-21	Jun 12-16
<u>2014</u>		<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2013</u>
42	Approve	40	50	48
54	Disapprove	53	44	47
5	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	6	6	4

²⁷

From Jan. 23 to Jan. 29, 2014, item read: "Phased out completely."

RANDOMIZE IN BLOCKS:**Q121/121a/b, Q122/122a/b, Q123/a/b, Q124/a/b, Q125/a/b, Q126/a/b****ASK ALL:**

Q.126 Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the government's collection of telephone and internet data as part of anti-terrorism efforts?

ASK IF APPROVE IN PHASE A (Q126=1):

Q.126a Do you think the National Security Agency should be allowed to collect whatever data it needs, or should there be limits on what it collects?

ASK IF DISAPPROVE IN PHASE A (Q126=2):

Q.126b Do you think the National Security Agency should be prevented from collecting any data about U.S. citizens, or should it be allowed to collect some limited information?

Jan 23-Feb 9

2014²⁸

41	Approve
15	NSA should be allowed to collect whatever data it needs
26	Should be limits on what NSA collects
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
54	Disapprove
15	NSA prevented from collecting any data on citizens
38	NSA should be allowed to collect some limited information
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
5	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL PHASE C:

Q.C127 In general, do you think affirmative action programs designed to increase the number of black and minority students on college campuses are a good thing or a bad thing?

Feb 27-Mar 16

2014

63	Good thing
30	Bad thing
8	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

May

2003²⁹

60
30
10

ASK ALL PHASE C:

Q.C128 Do you favor or oppose building the Keystone XL pipeline that would transport oil from Canada's oil sands region through the Midwest to refineries in Texas?

Feb 27-Mar 16

2014

61	Favor
27	Oppose
12	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

Sep 4-8

2013³⁰

65
30
5

Mar 13-17

2013

66
23
11

NO QUESTIONS 129-134

²⁸ Q126a and Q126b asked in Phase A (Jan 23-Feb 9, 2014) only. Q126 data in this table is based only on interviews conducted in this period.

²⁹ In May 2003, question appeared after a series of questions about affirmative action.

³⁰ In September 2013 and March 2013, question was asked as part of a list.

ASK ALL PHASE C:

Next,

Q.C135 Which comes closer to your view? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]****ASK IF EVOLVED (Q.C135=1):**Q.C135a And do you think that...**[READ OPTIONS AND RANDOMIZE]**?

Feb 27-Mar 16		(RPL)	Mar 21-Apr 8	Apr 28-May 12
<u>2014</u>			<u>2013</u>	<u>2009</u>
61	Humans and other living things have evolved over time		60	61
34	Humans and other living things have evolved due to natural processes such as natural selection		32	32
23	A supreme being guided the evolution of living things for the purpose of creating humans and other life in the form it exists today		24	22
4	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)		4	7
34	Humans and other living things have existed in their present form since the beginning of time		33	31
5	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)		7	8

Q.C135/Q.135a TREND FOR COMPARISON:

Some people think that humans and other living things [INSERT; RANDOMIZE]. Others think that humans and other living things [INSERT; RANDOMIZE]. Which of these comes closest to your view?

IF VED, ASK: And do you think that...**[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**?

July <u>2006</u>		July <u>2005</u>
51	Evolved over time	48
26	Humans and other living things have evolved due to natural processes such as natural selection	26
21	A supreme being guided the evolution of living things for the purpose of creating humans and other life in the form it exists today	18
4	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	4
42	Existed in their present form since the beginning of time	42
7	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	10

NO QUESTIONS 136-138**ASK ALL PHASE B:**Q.B139 Which comes closest to your view? **[READ IN ORDER]**

[Holy book: If Christian or no religion (RELIG =1-4, 9, 10, 12, 13 OR CHR=1) insert "the Bible"; If Jewish (RELIG =5), insert "the Torah"; If Muslim (RELIG=6), insert, "the Koran"; If other non-Christian affiliations (RELIG=7,8,14 OR (RELIG=11 AND CHR=2,9)), insert "the Holy Scripture"; IF DK/REF IN RELIGION (RELIG=99) AND CHR=2,9, insert "the Bible"]

ASK IF BELIEVE HOLY BOOK IS WORD OF GOD (Q.B139=1):Q.B139a And would you say that **[READ IN ORDER]**?

Feb 12-26		Jul 21-Aug 5	August
<u>2014</u>		<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
65	[Holy book] is the word of God	68	69
33	[Holy book] is to be taken literally, word for word [OR]	34	34
32	Not everything in [Holy book] should be taken literally, word for word/Other/DK	33	35
30	[Holy book] is a book written by men and is not the word of God	23	23
5	Other/Don't know (VOL.)	9	8

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent?

ASK IF INDEP/NO PREF/OTHER/DK/REF (PARTY=3,4,5,9):

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

				(VOL.) No	(VOL.) Other	(VOL.) DK/Ref	Lean Rep	Lean Dem
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>preference</u>	<u>party</u>			
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	22	31	41	3	1	2	17	17
Feb 14-23, 2014	22	32	39	4	1	2	14	17
Jan 15-19, 2014	21	31	41	3	1	2	18	16
Dec 3-8, 2013	24	34	37	3	*	2	17	15
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	24	32	38	4	*	2	16	14
Oct 9-13, 2013	25	32	37	3	1	3	16	18
Sep 4-8, 2013	26	32	38	3	1	1	17	15
Jul 17-21, 2013	19	29	46	3	*	2	19	18
Jun 12-16, 2013	23	33	39	3	*	2	17	15
May 1-5, 2013	25	32	37	2	1	3	14	16
Mar 13-17, 2013	26	33	34	3	1	3	14	15
Yearly Totals								
2013	23.9	32.1	38.3	2.9	.5	2.2	16.0	16.0
2012	24.7	32.6	36.4	3.1	.5	2.7	14.4	16.1
2011	24.3	32.3	37.4	3.1	.4	2.5	15.7	15.6
2010	25.2	32.7	35.2	3.6	.4	2.8	14.5	14.1
2009	23.9	34.4	35.1	3.4	.4	2.8	13.1	15.7
2008	25.7	36.0	31.5	3.6	.3	3.0	10.6	15.2
2007	25.3	32.9	34.1	4.3	.4	2.9	10.9	17.0
2006	27.8	33.1	30.9	4.4	.3	3.4	10.5	15.1
2005	29.3	32.8	30.2	4.5	.3	2.8	10.3	14.9
2004	30.0	33.5	29.5	3.8	.4	3.0	11.7	13.4
2003	30.3	31.5	30.5	4.8	.5	2.5	12.0	12.6
2002	30.4	31.4	29.8	5.0	.7	2.7	12.4	11.6
2001	29.0	33.2	29.5	5.2	.6	2.6	11.9	11.6
2001 Post-Sept 11	30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6	11.7	9.4
2001 Pre-Sept 11	27.3	34.4	30.9	5.1	.6	1.7	12.1	13.5
2000	28.0	33.4	29.1	5.5	.5	3.6	11.6	11.7
1999	26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5	1.9	13.0	14.5
1998	27.9	33.7	31.1	4.6	.4	2.3	11.6	13.1
1997	28.0	33.4	32.0	4.0	.4	2.3	12.2	14.1
1996	28.9	33.9	31.8	3.0	.4	2.0	12.1	14.9
1995	31.6	30.0	33.7	2.4	.6	1.3	15.1	13.5
1994	30.1	31.5	33.5	1.3	--	3.6	13.7	12.2
1993	27.4	33.6	34.2	4.4	1.5	2.9	11.5	14.9
1992	27.6	33.7	34.7	1.5	0	2.5	12.6	16.5
1991	30.9	31.4	33.2	0	1.4	3.0	14.7	10.8
1990	30.9	33.2	29.3	1.2	1.9	3.4	12.4	11.3
1989	33	33	34	--	--	--	--	--
1987	26	35	39	--	--	--	--	--

ASK IF REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRAT (PARTY=1,2):

PARTYSTR Do you consider yourself a STRONG [Republican/Democrat] or NOT a strong [Republican/Democrat]?

	Strong <u>Republican</u>	Not strong/ <u>DK</u>	Strong <u>Democrat</u>	Not strong/ <u>DK</u>
Jan 28-Mar 16, 2014 ³¹	11	11=22%	17	13=31%
Apr 4-15, 2012	14	10=24%	20	11=31%
Mar 8-14, 2011	12	12=24%	20	13=33%
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	14	10=24%	18	15=33%

³¹

Item was asked Jan. 28-Mar 16, 2014 (N=9,569). Party totals shown here may differ from PARTY because of this.

PARTYSTR CONTINUED...

	Strong Republican	Not strong/ DK	Strong Democrat	Not strong/ DK
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	14	10=24%	19	13=32%
Oct 28-Nov 30, 2009	13	12=25%	20	11=32%
April, 2009	12	10=22%	20	13=33%
October, 2007 (SDT)	13	12=25%	19	14=33%
August, 2007	14	12=26%	18	14=32%
July, 2007	16	11=27%	19	13=32%
June, 2007	13	12=25%	19	15=34%
April, 2007	14	11=25%	15	13=28%
January, 2007	12	11=23%	17	14=31%
Mid-November, 2006	14	11=25%	22	14=36%
Late October, 2006	14	12=26%	18	14=32%
Early October, 2006	15	12=27%	19	15=34%
September, 2006	17	13=30%	18	16=34%
December, 2005	16	13=29%	20	14=34%
December, 2004	18	13=31%	19	15=34%
July, 2004	17	12=29%	20	13=33%
August, 2003	14	13=27%	15	16=31%
September, 2000	14	13=27%	19	15=34%
Late September, 1999	10	14=24%	15	16=31%
August, 1999	11	14=25%	15	18=33%
November, 1997	11	14=25%	14	18=32%
October, 1995	11	19=30%	14	16=30%
April, 1995	15	15=30%	14	15=29%
October, 1994	16	15=31%	18	14=32%
July, 1994	13	16=29%	15	18=33%
June, 1992	11	17=28%	14	18=32%
May, 1990	13	15=28%	16	17=33%
February, 1989	15	16=31%	17	21=38%
May, 1988	13	15=28%	19	19=38%
January, 1988	12	15=27%	19	20=39%
May, 1987	11	14=25%	18	19=37%

QUESTIONS B140/B140b, B141/B141b HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK ALL PHASE C REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1) [N=2,653]:**

Q.C142 Thinking about the elections you have voted in over the past several years, including national and statewide elections. Would you say you **[READ IN ORDER; REVERSE ORDER FOR RANDOM HALF OF SAMPLE]**?

Feb 27-Mar 16

2014

- 10 Always vote Republican
- 23 Usually vote Republican
- 23 Vote about equally for both parties
- 21 Usually vote Democratic [OR]
- 18 Always vote Democratic
- 1 Have never voted **(VOL.)**
- 2 Don't vote for either party/vote for other parties **(VOL.)**
- 2 Don't know/Refused**(VOL.)**

NO QUESTIONS 143-147

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1) [N=7,999]:

Q.148 As you may know, primary elections, where parties select their nominees, take place in the months before general elections. Thinking about the primary elections for Congress this year, do you happen to know in what month your state's primary will be held? **[OPEN END; SINGLE PUNCH; DO NOT READ, USE PRECODES, IF RESPONDENT IS NOT SURE, DO NOT PROBE, ENTER AS DON'T KNOW]**

Jan 23-Mar 16

2014

12 Correct month given
17 Incorrect month given
69 Don't know/Refused

2 *Lives in Louisiana*³²

ASK ALL REGISTERED VOTERS (REG=1) [N=7,999]:

Q.149 And how often would you say you vote in Congressional PRIMARY elections? Would you say you vote in Congressional primary elections **[READ IN ORDER]**?

TREND FOR COMPARISON³³:

Jan 23-Mar 16

2014

35 Always
22 Nearly always
17 Part of the time
24 Seldom or never
Not registered with party/
1 Can't vote in primaries **(VOL.)**
1 Don't know/Refused **(VOL.)**

Jan 15-19

2014

42

22

16

18

--

2

Oct 9-13

2013³⁴

52

18

16

11

--

3

Sep 4-8

2013

50

24

13

11

--

2

Jul 17-21

2013

46

23

13

14

--

4

ASK ALL:

TEAPARTY2

From what you know, do you agree or disagree with the Tea Party movement, or don't you have an opinion either way?

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Not
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion either way	Haven't heard of	Refused	heard of/ DK
Jan 23-Mar 16, 2014	18	28	51	1	2	--
Oct 9-13, 2013	19	32	46	2	2	--
Jul 17-21, 2013	18	25	52	4	1	--
Jun 12-16, 2013	22	29	46	2	2	--
May 23-26, 2013	17	20	56	3	4	--
Feb 14-17, 2013	19	26	52	2	1	--
Dec 5-9, 2012	18	29	50	2	1	--
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012 (RVs)	19	29	47	1	3	--
Oct 4-7, 2012	19	25	52	2	2	--
Sep 12-16, 2012	18	26	53	2	2	--
Jul 16-26, 2012	16	27	54	2	1	--
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	19	27	49	3	2	--
Jun 7-17, 2012	21	25	52	2	1	--
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	16	25	54	2	3	--
Apr 4-15, 2012	20	26	50	3	2	--
Mar 7-11, 2012	19	29	48	2	2	--
Feb 8-12, 2012	18	25	53	2	2	--
Jan 11-16, 2012	20	24	52	2	2	--
Jan 4-8, 2012	18	25	52	2	3	--
Dec 7-11, 2011	19	27	50	2	2	--
Nov 9-14, 2011	20	27	51	1	1	--

³² In Louisiana, a congressional primary election is not held.

³³ In Jan. 15-19, 2014 survey and earlier, question did not have the word "Congressional."

³⁴ In October 2013 and earlier, the fourth answer choice was "Seldom" instead of "Seldom or never."

TEAPARTY2 CONTINUED...

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion either way	(VOL.) Haven't heard of	(VOL.) Refused	Not heard of/ DK
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	19	27	51	2	1	--
Aug 17-21, 2011	20	27	50	1	1	--
Jul 20-24, 2011	20	24	53	1	1	--
Jun 15-19, 2011	20	26	50	3	2	--
May 25-30, 2011	18	23	54	2	2	--
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	22	29	47	1	1	--
Mar 8-14, 2011	19	25	54	1	1	--
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	20	25	52	2	2	--
Feb 2-7, 2011 ³⁵	22	22	53	2	2	--
Jan 5-9, 2011	24	22	50	2	1	--
Dec 1-5, 2010	22	26	49	2	2	--
Nov 4-7, 2010	27	22	49	1	1	--
Oct 27-30, 2010 (RVs)	29	25	32	--	1	13
Oct 13-18, 2010 (RVs)	28	24	30	--	1	16
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010 (RVs)	29	26	32	--	1	13
Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	22	18	37	--	1	21
Jun 16-20, 2010	24	18	30	--	*	27
May 20-23, 2010	25	18	31	--	1	25
Mar 11-21, 2010	24	14	29	--	1	31

Q.150 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:**

(SDT)	Pew Research Social and Demographic Trends
(U)	Pew Research Center/USA Today polls
(WP)	Pew Research Center/Washington Post polls
(RPL)	Pew Research Religion and Public Life

³⁵ In the February 2-7, 2011, survey and before, question read "...do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the Tea Party movement..." In October 2010 and earlier, question was asked only of those who had heard or read a lot or a little about the Tea Party. In May 2010 through October 2010, it was described as: "the Tea Party movement that has been involved in campaigns and protests in the U.S. over the past year." In March 2010 it was described as "the Tea Party protests that have taken place in the U.S. over the past year."

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER
AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL WAVE 1
FINAL TOPLINE
MARCH 19-APRIL 29, 2014
TOTAL N=3,308
WEB RESPONDENTS N=2,901
PHONE RESPONDENTS N=407³⁶**

ASK ALL:

Q.1 Below is a list of topics that some people are interested in, and others are not. Click on the topics that you are interested in. You can click anywhere in each of the boxes to check the button.

[RANDOMIZE] [ALLOW MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Mar 19-Apr 29, 2014 ³⁷		
Based on total [N=3,308]	Based on web respondents [N=2,901]	
70	66	Health and medicine
61	57	Events in your community
59	58	Science and technology
58	57	Government and politics
53	48	Religion and spirituality
46	44	Entertainment and celebrities
44	41	Sports
43	40	Business and finance
41	40	Art and theater

ASK WEB RESPONDENTS ONLY:**ASK IF INTERESTED IN MORE THAN THREE TOPICS (Q1=1):**

Q.2 Of the topics you are interested in, which ones are you most interested in? Choose up to three.

[KEEP TOPICS IN SAME ORDER AND POSITION AS Q1]

BASED ON TOTAL:

Mar 19-Apr 29

2014

Based on web
respondents

[N=2,901]³⁸

37	Health and medicine
36	Government and politics
32	Science and technology
28	Religion and spirituality
23	Sports
22	Events in your community
20	Entertainment and celebrities
16	Business and finance
14	Art and theater

NO QUESTIONS 3-6, 11-15, 26-29, 37-40

QUESTION 7-10, 16-25, 30-36 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

QUESTION 41 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

³⁶ Question wording in this topline is that from the web version of the survey. For those questions asked on the phone, wording was adapted slightly so that it could be asked over the phone. Question wording for the phone version of the survey is available on request.

³⁷ Percentages add up to more than 100% because multiple answers were accepted.

³⁸ Percentages add up to more than 100% because up to three responses were accepted. These percentages also include the responses of those who selected three or fewer topics in Q1, and thus were not asked Q2.

ASK ALL:

Q.42 How much do you enjoy talking about government and politics with friends and family?

<u>Mar 19-Apr 29, 2014</u>		
Based on total [N=3,308]	Based on web respondents [N=2,901]	
16	15	A lot
38	39	Some
31	31	Not much
15	14	Not at all
*	0	No answer

NO QUESTION 43**ASK ALL:**

Q.44 Which of the following statements best describes you?

<u>Mar 19-Apr 29, 2014</u>		
Based on total [N=3,308]	Based on web respondents [N=2,901]	
35	36	Most of my close friends share my views on government and politics
39	41	Some of my close friends share my views, but many do not
26	23	I don't really know what most of my close friends think about government and politics
*	*	No answer

NO QUESTIONS 45, 49-52**QUESTIONS 46-48, 53-60 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER
AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL WAVE 3
FINAL TOPLINE
MAY 5-27, 2014
TOTAL N=3,243
WEB RESPONDENTS N=2,906
MAIL RESPONDENTS N=337³⁹**

SELECTED QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**RANDOMIZE ORDER OF BLOCK FAVPOL1 AND FAVPOL2; RANDOMIZE ORDER OF ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK.****ASK ALL:**

FAVPOL 1 What is your overall opinion of each of the following?

		May 5-27, 2014						Never heard of/	
		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			<u>Not sure</u>	<u>No answer</u>
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>		
ITEM a HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE									
b.	Paul Ryan	32	8	24	36	19	17	31	1
c.	Elizabeth Warren	22	10	13	22	11	11	54	2
d.	Mitch McConnell	16	2	15	34	17	17	47	2
e.	Rand Paul	29	7	22	34	17	18	35	2
f.	Hillary Clinton	54	21	33	41	25	15	4	1

RANDOMIZE ORDER OF BLOCK FAVPOL1 AND FAVPOL2; RANDOMIZE ORDER OF ITEMS IN EACH BLOCK.**ASK ALL:**

FAVPOL 2 What is your overall opinion of each of the following?

	May 5-27, 2014						Never heard of/	
	-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			<u>Not sure</u>	<u>No answer</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>		
a. Ted Cruz	23	7	16	32	20	12	44	2
ITEM b HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE								
c. Nancy Pelosi	29	6	23	47	31	16	24	1
d. Marco Rubio	27	6	20	28	14	14	44	1
e. Jeb Bush	31	5	26	42	19	23	26	1
f. Chris Christie	32	5	27	41	17	24	25	2

³⁹ Question wording in this topline is that from the web version of the survey. Question wording and format was adapted for the paper questionnaire delivered by mail; this questionnaire is available on request.

RANDOMIZE ORDER OF BLOCK (ME1 AND ME2 1st vs. ME3 and ME4 1st); RANDOMIZE ORDER OF SET WITHIN BLOCK (e.g., ME1 1st vs ME2 1st)RANDOMIZE ORDER OF ITEMS IN EACH SET.

ASK ALL:

ME1 Which of these describes you well? (Check all that apply) [RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

	May 5-27, 2014	
	<u>Applies</u>	<u>Not selected/ No answer</u>
a. Hunter, fisher, or sportsman	24	76
b. Trusting person	65	35
c. Spiritual person	52	48
d. Fast-food lover	18	81
e. Upbeat and optimistic	59	41

RANDOMIZE ORDER OF BLOCK (ME1 AND ME2 1st vs. ME3 and ME4 1st); RANDOMIZE ORDER OF SET WITHIN BLOCK (e.g., ME1 1st vs ME2 1st)RANDOMIZE ORDER OF ITEMS IN EACH SET.

ASK ALL:

ME2 Which of these describes you well? (Check all that apply) [RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

	May 5-27, 2014	
	<u>Applies</u>	<u>Not selected/ No answer</u>
a. Couldn't vacation without my smart phone	22	78
b. Honor and duty are my core values	52	48
c. Am sometimes uncomfortable being around people not of my race	8	92
d. Think of myself as a typical American	65	34
e. Recycle and reuse as a daily habit	49	51

RANDOMIZE ORDER OF AGREE1 AND AGREE2

ASK ALL:

AGREE1 Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

I enjoy challenging the opinions of others.

May 5-27 2014	
22	Strongly agree
50	Somewhat agree
21	Somewhat disagree
7	Strongly disagree
*	No answer

ASK ALL:

AGREE2 Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

It makes me uncomfortable when people argue about politics.

May 5-27 2014	
12	Strongly agree
32	Somewhat agree
34	Somewhat disagree
21	Strongly disagree
*	No answer

RANDOMIZE ORDER OF AGREE3 AND AGREE4**ASK ALL:**

AGREE3 Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Elected officials would help the country more if they would stop talking and just take action on important problems.

May 5-27

2014

65	Strongly agree
27	Somewhat agree
7	Somewhat disagree
2	Strongly disagree
*	No answer

RANDOMIZE ORDER OF AGREE3 AND AGREE4**ASK ALL:**

AGREE4 Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

I would vote against any elected official who voted to raise taxes.

May 5-27

2014

32	Strongly agree
28	Somewhat agree
26	Somewhat disagree
13	Strongly disagree
1	No answer

RANDOMIZE ORDER OF BLOCK (ME1 AND ME2 1st vs. ME3 and ME4 1st); RANDOMIZE ORDER OF SET WITHIN BLOCK (e.g., ME1 1st vs ME2 1st) RANDOMIZE ORDER OF ITEMS IN EACH SET**ASK ALL:**

ME3 Which of these describes you well? [Check all that apply] [RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

	May 5-27, 2014	
	<u>Applies</u>	<u>Not selected/ No answer</u>
a. Video or Computer Gamer	21	79
b. Outdoor person	57	42
c. Libertarian	14	86
d. Religious person	46	54
e. Focused on health and fitness	42	57

RANDOMIZE ORDER OF BLOCK (ME1 AND ME2 1st vs. ME3 and ME4 1st); RANDOMIZE ORDER OF SET WITHIN BLOCK (e.g., ME1 1st vs ME2 1st) RANDOMIZE ORDER OF ITEMS IN EACH SET**ASK ALL:**

ME4 Which of these describes you well? [Check all that apply] [RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

	May 5-27, 2014	
	<u>Applies</u>	<u>Not selected/ No answer</u>
a. Sports fan	36	64
b. Rarely worry what others think of me	52	48
c. Compassion and helping others are my core values	74	26
d. Often feel proud to be American	56	44
e. Skeptical of medical experts' recommendations	23	77

ASK ALL:

TRANSPORT

Thinking about a typical month, how often, if ever, do you use public transportation? (That is a bus, subway or rail system.)

May 5-27

2014

9	More than once a week
3	Once a week
10	Once or twice a month
78	Never
1	No answer

ASK ALL:

INVEST

Which of the following best describes your own level of investment in the stock market?

[RANDOMIZE OR ROTATE ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS 1 AND 3]

May 5-27

2014

3	I trade stocks and other funds pretty regularly
42	I have some long-term investments like retirement accounts, but don't trade stocks regularly
54	I don't have any money in the stock market
1	No answer

ASK ALL:

GUN1 Do you happen to have any guns, rifles or pistols in your home?

May 5-27

2014

34	Yes
63	No
3	No answer

ASK ALL:

UNIONHH

Are you or is anyone in your household a member of a labor union?

May 5-27

2014

8	Yes, I am
6	Yes, someone else in household
2	Yes, both myself and someone else
83	No, nobody in household
1	No answer